

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World, Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXV. No. 5.

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

September 10, 1930



Sell Only **PURE SEED** *and see the difference*

Your customers want seeds that will grow and yield large crops, thus making them profits that cannot be gotten by growing weed infested seed.

Buy **GOLD SEAL BRAND SEEDS** that are free of weed seeds and are 99 90/100% Pure Crop Seeds. Your customers will be back—your profits will increase and you will realize a business condition in your territory that you have long sought.

Write or wire at once for complete information.

99
90/100
**PURE
CROP
SEED**

With less than 1/2 of 1 per cent other crop.

WARREN - TEED SEED COMPANY

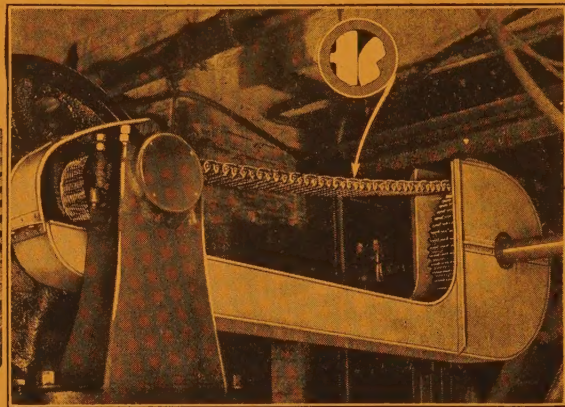
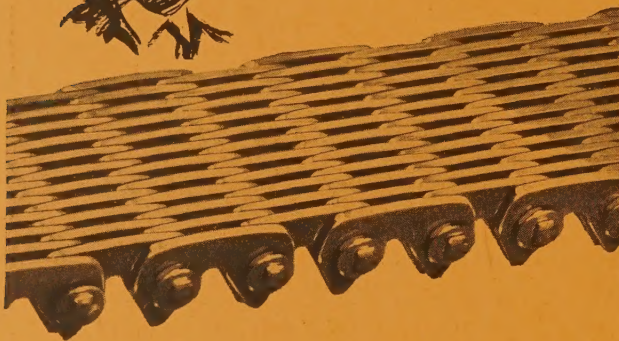
"Seedtown"

526 West Eighteenth Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS





Let the MORSE ENGINEER Analyze Your Present POWER TRANSMISSION



Corn grit Rolling Machines driven by 35 H.P. Morse Silent Chains. Driver, 690 r.p.m.; Driven, 130 r.p.m.; 40-inch centers.



WHEN generated power is wasted through slippage and friction, or when expensive power transmission break downs occur, call in the Morse Engineer for a consultation. His job is to know power transmission methods, and the remedy for wasteful equipment. He will recommend the simplest, easiest, and least costly way to obtain smooth, efficient, profit-making operation.

Many firms who have called in Morse Engineers have found that the slight changes recommended have resulted in a complete reversal of plant conditions. One prominent manufacturer says "Morse Silent Chain Drives were installed on our rolling mills in the summer of 1928, and have operated 10 hours a day since without the slightest trouble".

Call in the Morse Engineer. Send for the free Morse Power Transmission data file which contains interesting facts and figures pertaining to your business.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.

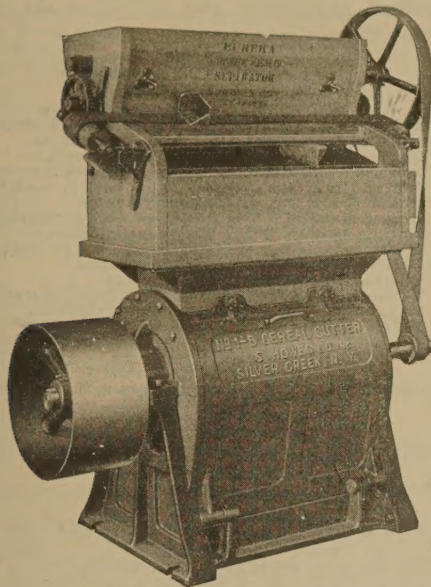
*Manufacturers of Morse Silent Chain Drives,
Flexible Couplings and Chain Speed Reducers*
BRANCHES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



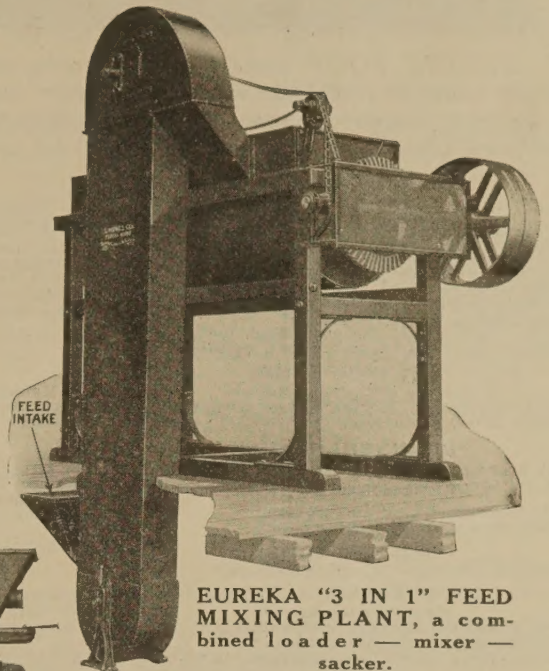
Profit Earners for Feed Plants

EACH of these machines is a proved profit earner. Each has made an established reputation for efficient, low cost operation.

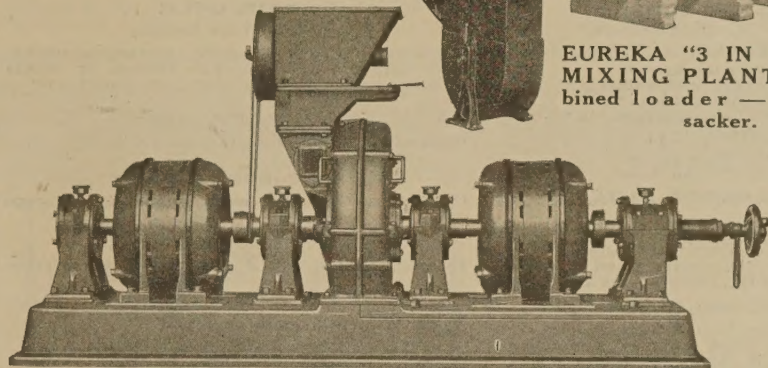
Whether you need a new feed plant or special machinery or supplies, it **PAYS** to take advantage of Strong-Scott's complete service. Write us for details about these and other profitable machines for feed plants.



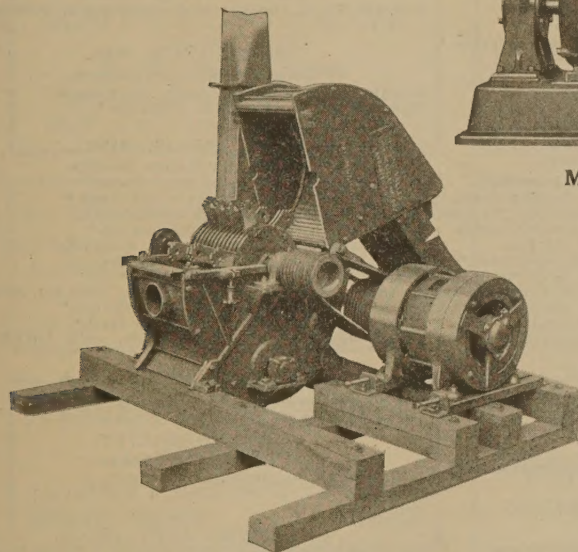
EUREKA CORN CUTTER
for Steel cut corn



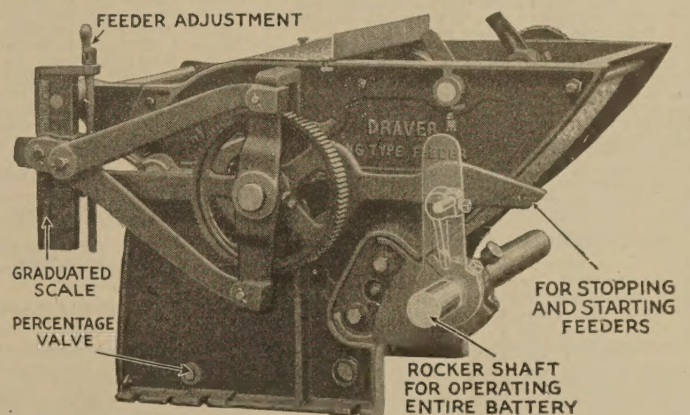
EUREKA "3 IN 1" FEED MIXING PLANT, a combined loader — mixer — sacker.



MUNSON ATTRITION MILL for General Grinding



HOCKING VALLEY SWING HAMMER MILL
One-piece hammers, reversible.
Built-in metal trap.



DRAVER PERCENTAGE FEEDER for Uniform Feeding

Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Blotz-Hanneman Seed Co., seeds & grain.*
Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, grain dealers.
Hardeman-King Co., millers and grain dealers.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain, seed, feed.
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
Strader Grain Co., U. S., grain, seed, feed.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., export wheat, private wire.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cecil Brokerage Co., grain & grain pdts. brokers.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.*
Hasenwinkle Co., corn and oats.*

BOSTON, MASS.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokers.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members.
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Cedar Rapids Grain Co., consignments.*
Mid-States Grain, Inc., cash grain.
North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain-seeds.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John B., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Code-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
Doern-Scarritt-Hannah Co., commission merchants.*
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Feachery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
Scott, Burrows & Christie, grain commission.
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.*
Stratton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., grain commission.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Board of Trade Members
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*
Scholl Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Grain & Hay Exchange Members.
Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain, feed, buckwheat.*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crcuch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

DELPHOS, OHIO.

Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

DENVER, COLO.

Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.*
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, recvrs. & shippers.*
Houlton-Connell Grain Co., rec.-shprs. wheat & c/gr.*
Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Macartney-Markham Grain Co., consignments.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., exp. & domes. grain.*

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Des Moines Elevtr. & Gr. Co., oats and corn.*
Owens Grain Co., grain merchants.

DODGE CITY, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Arkansas Valley Grain Co., wheat, c/gr. consgts.
Christopher & Co., B. C., consignments & futures.*
Isely Lbr. Co., The, C. C., cane seed, wheat, kafir.*

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
General Grain Co., term. elvtr., gr. merchants*

FAIRBURY, NEBR.

Callaway, C. B., wholesale grain.*

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen Grain Co., consignments & brokerage.*

FORT MORGAN, COLO.

Lieber Grain Co., exp. & Mfg. wheat, coarse grain.*

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consignments.*
Claiborne, H. L., mgr., J. S. Bache & Co., futures.*
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.*
Kimbell Milling Co., exporters, pub. storage.
Mullin-Brackett Grain Co., brok. consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Smith Ingraham Co., domes. expt. & consignm'ts.*
Southwest Grain & Com. Co., bkg., consignments.*
Tillery Grain & Comm. Co., consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, bkg.*

GALVESTON, TEXAS

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.*
Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREEN BAY, WIS.

Green Bay Elevtr. Co., buyers, shippers, mixed cars.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly bkg. & com.*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Maibucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers & shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

IOLA, KANS.

Cox-Lam Grain Sup. Co., kafir, corn & wh. shprs.*

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Davis, Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*

KANSAS CITY (Continued)

Lawless Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros-Hart Grain Co., receivers & shippers.*
Mid-Continent Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Morrison Grain Co., grain mchts.-consignments.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rahm Grain Co., J. E., consignments.
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uldike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son, Michigan grain, hay, beans.*

LINCOLN, NEBR.

Paul, J. M., grain broker.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MARYSVILLE, OHIO.

Scott & Sons Co., O. M., soy beans.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.
Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m'eats.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen Harrington Co., corn, oats, barley.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Pincus, L. L., grain and feed broker.*

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.
Abel, Joseph A., grain, brokerage.*
Forbell & Co., L. W., comm'n merchants.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Flour Mills Co., The, millers & grain dealers.
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
General Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain and feed mchts.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Butler-Welsh Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Udike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

(Continued on next page.)

Grain Dealers Journal, Incorporated, with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter. Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive grain, feed, and field seed wholesalers at 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second-class matter August 5, 1898, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXV, No. 5. September 10, 1930.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
Kay, Richards & Co., grain merchants.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

*Members Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.

SALINA, KANS.

Eberhardt-Simpson Gr. Co., mchts. wh. & coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.
Custenboder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., rcvrs. and shprs.*

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Terre Haute Term. El. Corp., public storage.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Produce Exchange Members.

DeVore & Co., H. W., consignments and futures.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Topeka Mills Corp., mlg. wh., consignments.

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Adair Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, kafir.
Baker Grain Co., A. F., barley, corn, oats, kafir.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain futures, stocks, bonds.
Blood Grain Co., specializing on mill orders consag.*
Craig Grain Co., consignments, milling wheat.
Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.*
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
Ogren Grain Co., grain merchants.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., m/f.
Southwest Grain Co., mill orders & consignments.
Stevens-Scott Grain Co., corn, kafir, milo.*
Wallingford Grain Co., field seeds, kafir, milo.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

WOODWARD, OKLA.

Sharon Grain Co., grain merchants, brokers.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

SOUTHWORTH & CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Grain, Seed Cotton

Southworth's Weekly Review

FREE to all within our business range

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.

Successors to

Chas. England & Co., Inc.

GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS

Commission Merchants

308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

L. W. FORBELL & CO.

Strictly Commission Merchants

Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS

Consignments Solicited

340-342 Prod. Exch., New York, N. Y.

Donahue - Stratton Co.

MILWAUKEE

GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 3,500,000 bushels

Send Your Offerings to

Joseph A. Abel

Grain—Brokerage

511 Produce Exchange

New York, N. Y.

STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING

MEMPHIS

Send your consignments to

Seymour-Wood Co.

BUFFALO

N. Y.

Reliable Service on

Consignments & Futures

Since 1887

H. W. De Vore & Co.

Toledo, Ohio

Grain Merchants

CEDAR RAPIDS

Grain Merchants

North Iowa Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Grain Merchandisers

Elevator Operators

Shippers of Country Run Grain

CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

GRAIN BUYERS

Consignments Solicited

WE OPERATE A LARGE DRIER

WILDER-MURREL GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Merchandisers of Grain

Consignments Solicited

Your Message

Let the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear
To progressive grain dealers everywhere.

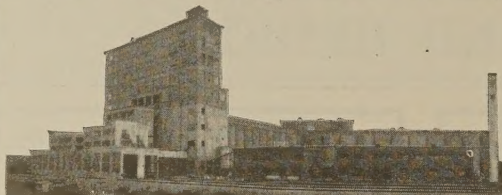
Board of Trade
Members**DES MOINES**Board of Trade
Members**OWENS GRAIN CO.**
Des Moines, Iowa
We Buy and Sell
CORN and OATS**Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.**
DES MOINES, IOWA
Terminal and 16 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels
We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn. Oats sacked for Southern TradeBoard of Trade
Members**KANSAS CITY**Board of Trade
Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 5,500,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.Operating
SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
6,000,000 Bushels
Modern Fireproof Storage

Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

WOLCOTT & LINCOLNIncorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

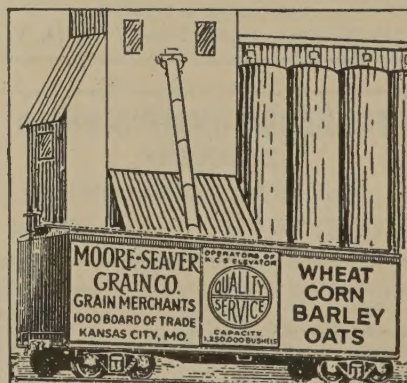
Future orders executed in all markets.

801-810 Bd. of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans. Dodge City, Kans.
Oklahoma City, Okla. Enid, Okla.WHEAT
and
OATS**NORRIS GRAIN CO.**

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

We Solicit Your Consignments

Lawless Grain Co.836-39 Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.**UHLMANN GRAIN CO.**Board of Trade - Kansas City N. P. Anderson Bldg., Ft. Worth, Tex.
Board of Trade - Chicago Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Wabash and Katy Elevators, 5,400,000 bushels capacity, at Kansas City**CONSIGN**ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City**A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.**Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.*A Service of 52 Years Handling Consignments and Futures***B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY**

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Liberal, Topeka, Independence, Concordia, Atchison, Hayes, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo., Omaha, Superior, Hastings, Nebr., Burlington, Colo.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal

Board of Trade
Members

CINCINNATI

Board of Trade
Members

SCHOLL GRAIN CO.
Grain Merchants

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.
RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHEL

Grain Exchange
Members

OMAHA

Grain Exchange
Members

RECEIVERS and
SHIPPERS

UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels
OMAHA

DES MOINES—SIOUX FALLS—LINCOLN

CROWELL ELEVATOR COMPANY
Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

We sure would not be without the
Grain Dealers Journal.—Alfred Rens-
meyer, mgr., Voda Co-op. Ass'n, Voda
(Collyer p. o.), Kan.

Board of Trade
Members

PEORIA

Board of Trade
Members

P. B. and C. C. Miles
Established - 1875
Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois
Handling Grain on Commis-
sion Our Specialty

Turner - Hudnut Co.
Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

LUKE Grain
Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

Rumsey, Moore & Co.
Solicits Your Consignments
Board of Trade Peoria, Ill.

W. W. DEWEY & SONS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
33-35 Board of Trade PEORIA, ILL.

Chamber of Commerce
Members

MINNEAPOLIS

Chamber of Commerce
Members

HALLET & CAREY CO.
Grain Merchants
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

CEREAL GRADING COMPANY
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.
GRAIN We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Ex-
pert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L"

CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.
DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEE
Specializing in
MILLING WHEAT
Get Our Quotations
Samples Furnished on Request

There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN
Minneapolis - Milwaukee
Cedar Rapids

Represented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
C. of C., Buffalo, N. Y. Bourse Bldg., Phila.

CORN — OATS — BARLEY
Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attrac-
tive prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.
THE VAN DUSEN HARRINGTON CO.
Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members

SPECIAL WIRE AND SALESMAN SERVICE

LAMSON BROS. & CO.

Established 1874

166 W. Jackson Street

Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN
STOCKS
PROVISIONS****James E. Bennett**GRAIN
PROVNS
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBERMEMBERS
CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES
— PRIVATE WIRES —*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. LaSalle St., Chicago

Clement Curtis & Co.

231 So. La Salle St.

CHICAGOMembers of all principal Ex-
changes. Private wire service to
all leading cities in this country.**J. C. SHAFFER GRAIN CO.***Grain Merchants*111 W. Jackson St.
Chicago, Ill.**RUMSEY & COMPANY**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1040 Board of Trade

Chicago, Illinois

J. S. BACHE & CO.

Room 840—231 South La Salle St.

CHICAGO**Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton
Investment Securities****E. W. BAILEY & CO.****COMMISSION MERCHANTS****GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS**

1142—44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

**BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS**

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

JOHN E. BRENNAN & Co.COMMISSION MERCHANTS
**GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO**Birmingham, Ala.—I find the Journal
very helpful in keeping posted as to
what the trade is doing thruout the
country.—D. J. Murphy, chief inspector,
Alabama State Hay & Grain Inspection**STRATTON GRAIN COMPANY****Grain Merchants****Board of Trade****Chicago, Ill.**

Chicago, Ill.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ELEVATORS:
Portland, Me.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Collingwood, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members

CHICAGO

Board of Trade
Members

Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to

J. H. DOLE & COMPANY

RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS

CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS

LOGAN & BRYAN

4TH FLOOR, BANKERS BLDG., CHICAGO
Branch Office, Congress Hotel
BROKERS
Stocks, Bonds, Cotton, Grain,
Sugar, Cotton Seed Oil, Provisions
Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.

Grain Commission

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

Winthrop, Mitchell & Co.

Board of Trade - Chicago

26 Broadway, New York
Kansas City Davenport
Rockford

Cash Grain — Futures

Stocks — Bonds

Provisions — Cotton

**Scott, Burrows
& Christie**

Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Dept.

3000 Board of Trade
CHICAGO

*We Specialize in Hedging and Spreading
Operations Between Terminal
Grain Markets*

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock
and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 3.00
Robinsons Cifer Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup....20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.)..12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00
All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Private
Wires

DOERN-SCARRITT-HANNAH CO.

Formerly POPE & ECKHARDT CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

1031-34 Board of Trade

Consignment and your offers of Grain To
Arrive will always receive close attention.

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY

BUYERS OF

Oats Corn Wheat Barley

Cedar Rapids,
Ia.

Ft. Dodge,
Ia.

Akron,
Ohio

St. Joseph
Mo.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THOMSON & McKINNON

NEW YORK

INDIANAPOLIS

CHICAGO

BROKERS—Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Sugar, Coffee, Stocks, Bonds
MEMBERS: New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade And All Leading
New York Cotton Exchange Chicago Stock Exchange Exchanges
209 South La Salle Street Telephone Wabash 4745

**CONFIRMATION
BLANKS**

Simple - Complete - Safe

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording
all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 90 cts.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences
and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating con-
firmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and
send original and duplicate to customer. He signs
one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunder-
standing of your intentions upon the other party
and protects you against the expensive misinterpre-
tation of your trades.

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. The Grain Exchange members listed below are equipped to serve you.

Houlton-Connell Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers Wheat and Coarse Grains

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.
Receivers and Shippers

Macartney-Markham Grain Co.
Wholesale Grain—Consignments

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.
Grain, Hay, Beans

Kellogg Grain Co.
Receivers-shippers of all kinds of grain

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.
Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

Merchants Exchange
Members

NANSON
Commission Co.
Grain
Hay - SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MISSOURI ELEVATOR
AND GRAIN COMPANY**

203 Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 2,000,000 Bushels

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**

Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Clark's Car Load Grain Tables

Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 107,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950 "	" " 34 "
20,000	" 96,950 "	" " 48 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 56 "
20,000	" 118,950 "	" " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen ledger paper reinforced, bound in flexible karatel with marginal index. Weight, 6 oz.

Price \$2.50 f. o. b. Chicago
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

THE MILLERS REVIEW and FEED FORUM

THE MILLERS REVIEW
Established 1882

THE DIXIE MILLER
Established 1893

A MONTHLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO

**MILLING, FLOUR, GRAIN
AND THE
MANUFACTURE OF FEED**

Best Technical Articles, Feed and Grain
Markets, Association Transactions, Diver-
sified News, Feature Stories

Twelve Months for \$1.00

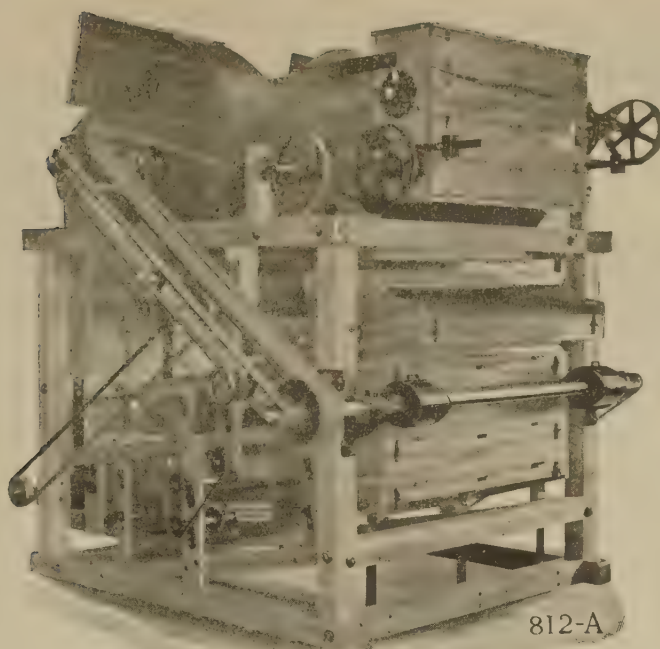
**THE MILLERS REVIEW
and FEED FORUM**

WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA, GEORGIA

How He Loves to Help the Farmer



Kansas City Journal



**Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete** } **Prompt
Deliveries a
Specialty**

Your Customers Need Seed

and are buying it. Are you furnishing it?

You could, if you would equip yourself to offer a seed cleaned to requirements. And you would open up one more source of profit which the Grain Dealer of 1930 needs.

A reasonable investment will equip you. We suggest that you size up the possibilities and go to the bottom of the proposition to determine where you would stand with cleaned seed to offer.

Clover, Timothy—in fact, all kinds of seed stock find a ready sale.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at
Silver Creek, N. Y.) **BROCTON, NEW YORK**

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.
A. D. McPherson,
411 Utilities Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
F. J. Murphy, 732 Board
of Trade
Dayton, Ohio
W. B. Sutton,
337 W. Hudson Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Humphreys Mfg. Co.

High Point, N. C.
C. T. Burton,
529 White Oak St.
Portland, Ore.
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
A. F. Shuler,
222 M. & T. Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif.
John R. Gray, Inc.,
726 Harrison Street

Vancouver
Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.
Lansdowne, Penna.
C. Wilkinson, P. O. Box 147
Seattle, Wash.
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
B. L. Brooks, Powers Hotel
Canadian Plant
Tillsonburg, Ontario

WHICH?

OR

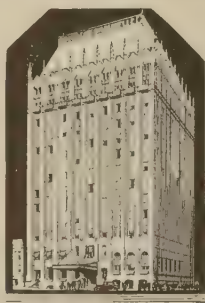
THE PNEUMATIC PROCESS, for Aerating Grain in Storage with Conditioned Air?

Details on Request

PNEUMATIC PROCESS CORPORATION

KANSAS CITY
609 MFRS. EXCH.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND., U. S. A.

SAINT LOUIS
320 N. 4TH ST.

Enjoy Omaha Hospitality

at

THE FONTENELLE

Omaha's Finest Hotel

THE Fontenelle is the Social and Civic Rendezvous, the Hub of Business and Pleasure Travel and the Center of Things Going On in Omaha.

Noted Dance Bands Play Noon and Nightly in the Main Restaurant.

"Omaha's
Welcome to the
World"

350 Rooms \$3 to \$5 350 Baths

For

European Markets

on grain, flour and feed products
best and most reliable information is
found in the daily

"German Grain Journal"

a sample copy of which will be
sent by

Verlag de Deutschen Getreide-Zeitung
Copenickerstr, 48/49, Berlin, S. O. 16, Germany

Must Specialize

"Anyone who hopes to achieve success, even the average, must know more or at least as much, about some one thing as any other one, and not only know, but know how to do—and how to utilize his experience and knowledge for the benefit of others."

Zeleny Thermometer System

has been our specialty for twenty-five years, both in manufacture and installation, and today it is being installed in nearly every large storage that is built in the United States.

Zeleny System

for determining the condition of grain in storage is accurate in its operation, dependable in service, low in maintenance costs, cheap in complete installation price, and a money maker.

No matter what kind of grains you store the

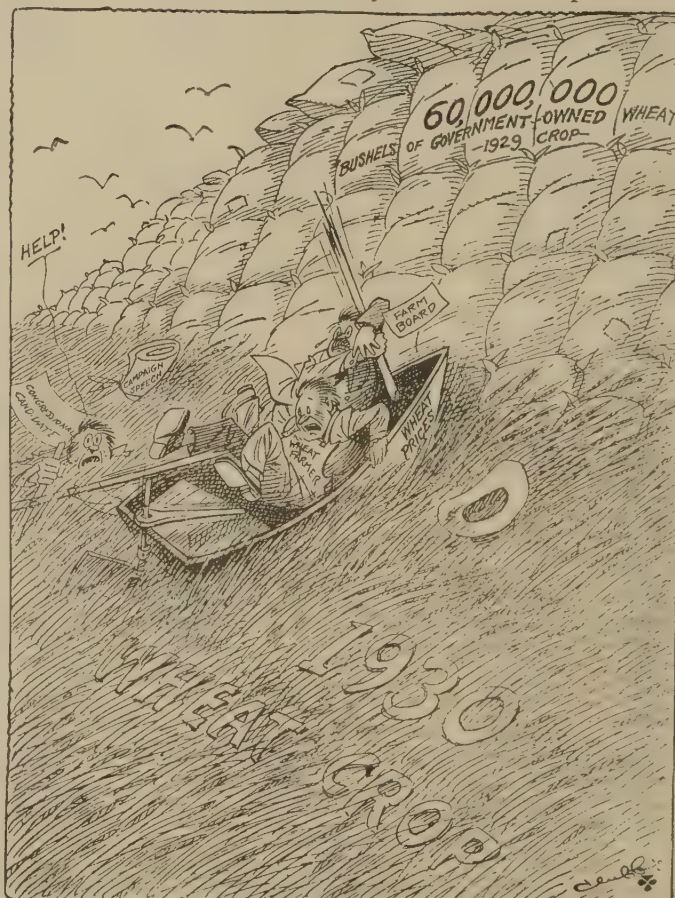
Zeleny System

will pay you unexpected returns on the investment for its installation. Your corn bins equipped with it this year will show its value more than ever before. If you want information on prices and list of those who have two or more installations write

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

A Good Boat Wrecked by the Stored Surplus



Albany (N. Y.) Press



The new **BENDER** Worm Gear electric truck dump is now available. Extremely quiet in operation. Fully controlled by simple switch on wall.

Crane moves backward and forward on track so any length truck may be dumped in same pit opening, or dump can be used to serve a series of pit openings. Can be installed in few hours.

Also available in **BATTERY** Type for elevators without power.

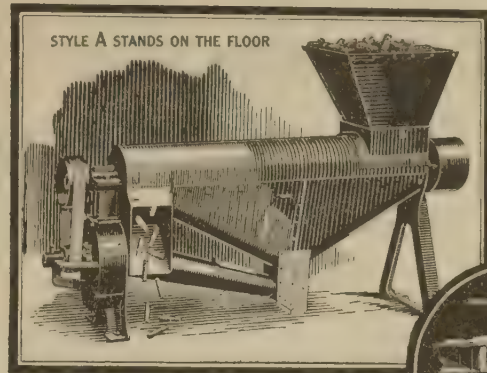
Write for descriptive literature.

BENDER HOIST MFG. CO.

Merchants Natl. Bank Bldg.

Omaha, Nebr.

TRIUMPH CORN SHELLER



STYLE A STANDS ON THE FLOOR

The Triumph will shell any kind of corn that can be shelled by machine. Its capacity is 75 to 100 bushels of shelled grain per hour. Its power requirement is only 5 horsepower. It has only two moving parts and needs no attention except periodic oiling. For more than 40 years it has set the standard for economical shelling.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
6248 Harvard Ave., Cleveland, O.

Representatives for the Dominion of
Canada
PEACOCK BROTHERS LIMITED
Montreal

Bartlett - Snow

Two styles fill all needs



A copy of the Triumph Corn Sheller Catalogue will be mailed without charge.

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

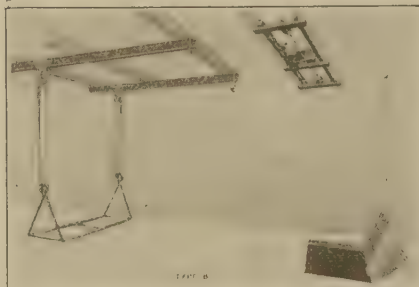
Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP For Electric Power



One standard size dump car supplies all lengths of vehicles as the overhead track and trolleys will raise the vehicle at any point along its travel. Supplied with either rack or wheel hooks.

Motor, speed reducer, and drums completely assembled in one unit using forward and reverse magnetic switch with push button control. By extending track, any number of dump doors can be dumped into. Easily installed and under complete control of the operator at all times.

Write for further particulars and circular on our complete line of dumps. We manufacture dumps for both electrical as well as belt and hand power.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.

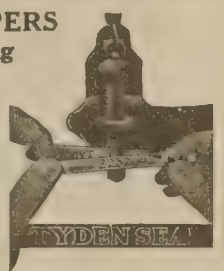


10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and conse-
cutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Coat and Waterproof YOUR Concrete Elevators WITH TAMTEX CEMENT PAINT

Comes in Powder Form to Be Mixed with
Water. Waterproofs and Beautifies
Your Elevators.

LOW PRICES

TAMMS SILICA CO.

Mines and Mills
Tamms, Ill.

Builders Building
Chicago, Ill.

We certainly desire to have our name continued on your subscription list, for your valuable paper. Have been a subscriber for 30 years. I read every issue of your paper. I feel that I could not get along without it.—H. G. Pollock, Middle Point, Ohio.

Christmas Greeting Cards

*Social and Business
Personal Greeting*

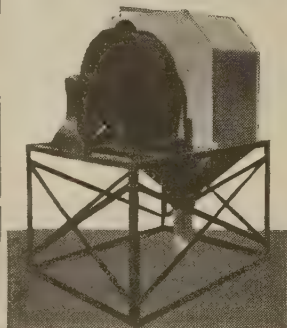
Our Sample Book of Personal greetings show over one hundred samples, these samples with price list covering your name engraved on card if desired will be gladly sent postpaid.

Commercial greetings we show a large variety of cards, Folders and Calendars for 1931 with price list sent postpaid promptly.

Order early while stock is complete, December delivery if desired.

THE AMERICAN EMBOSSING CO.
192-96 Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.

The SUCKER



**Removes Dust
Smut Balls
Reduces Moisture
Keeps Your Pit
Clean**

Write for literature

The Sucker Mfg. Co.
Box 348 Concordia, Kas.

*The Modern Cleaner
for Elevators and Mills*

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size $10\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{3}{4}$ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{3}{4}$ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Select Your Insurance Company As You Select Your Bank

For its Financial Responsibility
and the
Character of its Management

The MILL MUTUALS stand all tests

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Kansas City, Mo.
Ohio Millers Mutual Insurance Co. Van Wert, Ohio
Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Lansing, Mich.
Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Des Moines, Iowa
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Harrisburg, Pa.
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Fort Worth, Texas
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Association Alton, Ill.
Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Indianapolis, Ind.
Millers National Insurance Co. Chicago, Ill.

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

(Operated by the Mill Mutuals)

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½x13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9¼x12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½x15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



CORN COBS

Every year more elevators in the corn belt solve the cob nuisance once and for all by building a standard cob burner. Cob piles are unsightly and invite sparks; cob storage invites spontaneous combustion. Why tolerate this nuisance?

Ask for our booklet on Cob Burners.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

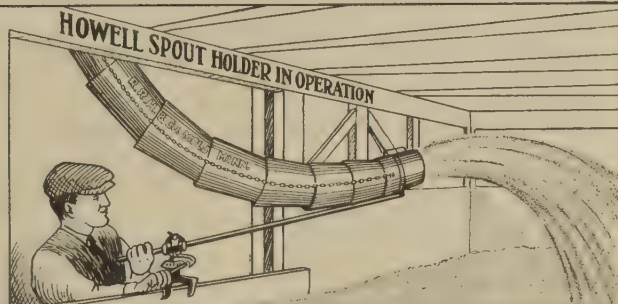
LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property. (DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S.D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.



Shoots the Grain Right to the Spot!

Simple as a garden hose—and just as easy. Saves all the time, labor, and discomfort of shoveling. Raise your grades—lessen your dockage—with the

HOWELL Flexible SPOUT HOLDER

Eliminates troublesome screws, friction clutches, cams and ratches. Operates smoothly with steel worm gears. By merely turning a wheel, it moves the spout forward and back, or up and down. Just whirl the crank for a full half-circle movement. Controls the vertical movement with the left hand—the radial motion with the right. Double grips are operated by a wheel single-handedly to lock the holder rigidly on door. You never enter the car! Size 1 for 6, 7, or 8-in. spouts, price \$16.50—Size 2 for 9 or 10-in. spouts, \$21.50—f. o. b. Minneapolis. MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED. Write

R-R-HOWELL & CO.
MINNEAPOLIS MINN.

Established in 1879

Over 50 Years in Business

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Use Rubber Covered Belt for Cups—It Pays

★ SPEED UP! ★

Your Elevating Capacity with
This NON-CHOKEABLE LEG

Special ★ "V" Cups
and New Ball-Bearing Boot

Phone for an Experienced
Elevator Engineer !

White Star Co.

Wichita - - - Kansas

Complete Stocks

Prompt Shipments



Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois

Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

B I R C H A R D Construction Co.

Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills

B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

The V. M. Zweber Co.

Aberdeen, South Dakota
Engineers and Contractors
GRAIN ELEVATORS
Feed Mills — Coal Plants
Remodeling — Wiring — Painting

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS IND.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas

ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans
Estimates
Machinery

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS

Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

C R A M E R Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
built to fit the individual needs
of the owners.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.
North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

WELLER Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office Factory
505 Utilities Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a Specialty

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.

Designers and Builders of

Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated
Buildings

2165 Daily News Bldg.

Chicago, Ill.



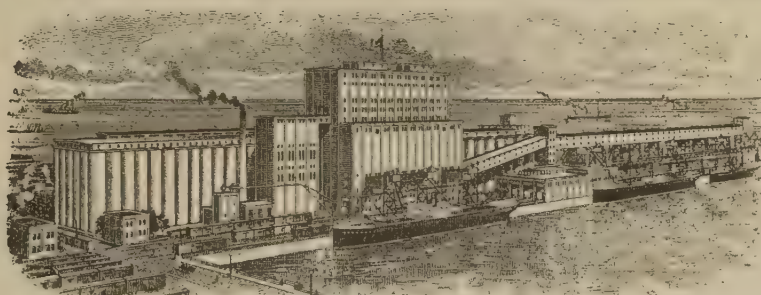
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.—GEN'L MGR

New Hydraulic Form Lifting Jacks

Also Sell and Rent
Folwell-Sinks Screw Jack
Set Collar Screw Jacks
Nelson Jacks

Manufacturers of Jack Equipment
for 20 years.

Nelson Machine Company

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



FORM JACKS

for
Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
Construction.

Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

THE WESTERN IRON
& FOUNDRY CO.

Wichita, Kansas

Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¼ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard
equipment in better
grain elevators for
over forty years.

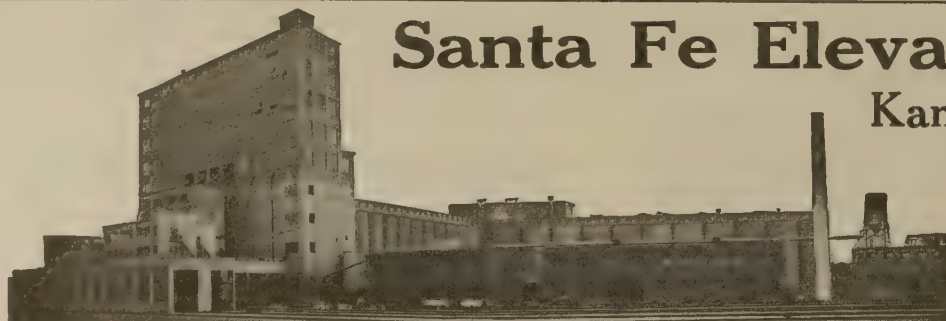
There's a Reason

The Day Company

Dust Collecting Engineers

3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Saskatchewan
Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us
in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Fort William, Ontario

Duluth, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

EARL SHEPHERD

DALHART, TEXAS

Designs—Builds—Equips

Grain Elevators

Chop Mills Warehouses

ROSS B. WILSON

Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Webster 7126

M. D. BELL Consulting Engineer

Specializing in ENGINEERING SERVICE for
MILLS AND TERMINAL ELEVATORS
POWER, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION and
Maintenance, Costs and General Operation.1220 FLOUR EXCHANGE
PHONE MAIN 2700 MINNEAPOLISThe Star Engineering
CompanySpecialists in
Grain Elevator ConstructionOur elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation

Estimates and information promptly furnished

★ Wichita, Kansas ★

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

L. H. OLSON

Silver Lake, Kans.

Specializing in
Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

C. I. Erickson

Assaria, Kansas

Designer and Builder

Elevators and Warehouses

Remodeling Work
Estimates Promptly Furnished

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.GEO. SAATHOFF, Bloomington, Illinois Builder of
GRAIN ELEVATORS

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in
three periods of construction

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.

FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain
Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.
1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

Warehouses

Chalmers & Borton

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

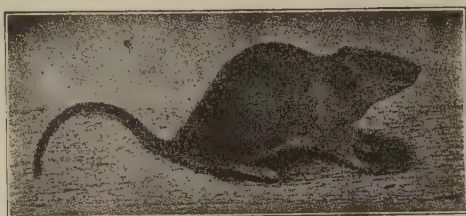
Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

TETRAFUME

(Registered)

*the wonder insect killer**Kills Weevil and Moths also Kills Rats and Mice***RIDS YOUR PREMISES OF THESE PESTS***It Is Non-Inflammable — Non-Explosive — Approved by Underwriter's Laboratories***Harmless — Stainless — Leaves No Odor**

Also cools grain so it will not heat in bin or car

GOOCH'S
BEST
FLOUR
PANCAKE FLOUR
CORN MEAL

CODES MILLERS—ROBINSON
A B C—FIFTH ED



LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

GOOCH'S
BEST
BRAN
POULTRY FEEDS
SHORTS

STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS

High moisture content — from rains and combine—help to breed weevil and other insects. For protection keep a drum of Tetrafume constantly on hand.

**Write today for
further particulars
and price list.**

Douglas Chemical & Supply Co.,
829 Southwest Boulevard,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

We have been using your Tetrafume for fumigation for the past eight years and have found its use very satisfactory in eradicating weevil in stored and sacked grain of all kinds. We also find Tetrafume very effective in ridding our elevator of rats and mice.

We consider Tetrafume a very fine fumigant and recommend it to others.

Yours very truly,

GOOCH MILLING & ELEVATOR CO.

GCF:JH

G. C. Ferguson
Superintendent

The falling off in exports of grain, mixed feeds, flour and other grain products is attributed to weevil infestation.

**Has given universal
satisfaction
for ten years.**

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.

902-904 Southwest Boulevard

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Associate Member: Grain and Feed Dealers National Association.

Nebraska Grain Dealers Association.

A discount of 10 per cent from list price will be allowed on all orders—having this coupon attached to same, during the next thirty days. G. D. J., Sept. 10, 1930.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY CO.
902-904 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. OKLAHOMA elevator for sale. On Santa Fe with Rock Island connection. For further information write Red Star Milling Co., Wichita, Kans.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

OHIO—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; plenty of warehouse room; all electric equipment; good territory to draw from. The Farmers State Bank, Eldorado, O.

INDIANA—15,000 bus. grain elevator for sale; electric power; handles over 100,000 bushels grain annually; good coal, feed and grinding business. Address 65P7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. ILL.—Elevator, coal, lumber business in small country station for sale. Large shipping station in the corn belt. Also fence, tile and seed. No trades; cash. Address 64M16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NO. OKLA.—Elevator and feed business for sale, electric power, hammer mill, corn sheller, located in good dairy community. Good country seat town. Sacrifice price account health. Address 65R12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TENN.—Grain elevator for sale, having bulk storage for 25,000 bushels, sacked storage 75,000 bushels; also feed mill in connection; located on three railroads; buildings and machinery in excellent condition. Address 65P8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—Line of seven elevators for sale including one transit house equipped with grain drier. Sidelines of feeds, coal, seeds, etc., handled in large volume. Located in soft wheat belt and excellent corn territory. Address Wm. Nading Grain Co., Shelbyville, Ind.

INDIANA—Three elevators for sale having capacities of 40,000, 20,000 and 10,000 bushels. Two electrically equipped, handling grain, hay, coal, feeds, seeds, and grinding business. Doing about \$300,000 business per year. Bargain for cash. Write 65R4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

THUMB OF MICH.—Farmers Elevator for sale. Splendid grain and bean section. Good grinding and coal business. Box 21, Port Hope, Huron Co., Mich.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

CENTRAL, ILL.—Good Elevator for sale or rent in town which handles 550 000 bus. grain annually. Write 65R11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE

WISCONSIN—We have a good elevator for sale in good grain territory, or will trade in on good clean hardware stock. Prescott Co-operative Exchange, Prescott, Wis.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

GRAIN WAREHOUSE for sale or lease, equipped with steam rolls, grain, seed and bean cleaners. Located in well developed prosperous diversified farming district. Address The Fabian-Grunauer Co., Tracy, Calif.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. McGuire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

MIDDLE TENN.—400-barrel Flour Mill for sale, fully equipped; in fine farming and dairying section. Address P. O. Box 36, Columbia, Tenn.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE elevator in Illinois or Iowa. Must handle not less than 100,000 bushels. Write 65Q4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MILLS FOR SALE

VIRGINIA—Eolus mill on Hardware River for sale; on concrete road 11 miles from Charlottesville, Va., and 9 miles from Scottsville. Heart pine 4-story bldg., 48x48 ft., slate roof. Good miller's house and 40 acres land. \$12,000. Harris Hancock, Exec., Charlottesville, Va.

LATEST MODEL community marvel mill. 15-barrel capacity, complete with three stands, elevators, Cranson Cleaner, Carter Disc Separator, Tempering Conveyor and Anglo-American Bleacher. Has milled less than 500 bushels of wheat. I do not care to sell the machines separately. Will sell the above for \$750 cash, f.o.b. cars. S. D. Kauffman, Bellaire, Mich.

ESPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

Wonderful opening for an experienced operator, 100 barrel capacity flour mill for sale or lease. Hydro power developed; 80 to 100 horsepower. Mill modernly equipped, the only mill here. All surrounding conditions of the very best, product all absorbed locally, good wheat country. Hard surface pikes in all directions, two railroads. Population in excess of 8,000, growing rapidly. Address Sam T. Millard, First National Bank, Elizabethton, Tenn.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL for sale, water power, with 13 acres land. Or will exchange for city property. V. H. Pike, Otsego, Mich.

CALIFORNIA SALE, mixed feed mill doing good business, in fast growing community. Plant and equipment \$40,000, stock at invoice. Write 65P1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

Clark's Decimal Wheat Values cover only wheat and show the value at a glance or with one addition of any quantity of wheat from 10 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. at any market price from 50 cents to \$2.39 per bushel. Printed on ledger paper and bound in art canvas. Weight 12 ozs. Order Form 33XX. Price \$2.00.

Purchase and Sale Contracts give a quick reference to Purchases and Sales. The Purchases being recorded on the left hand page and Sales on the right so user can quickly determine if he is long or short. Bound in tan canvas, 100 double pages size 8½x14 ins. Order Form 18 P&S. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Clark's Freight Tables: Show the freight rate per bushel from a given rate per hundred pounds, when the rate is from 2 to 50½ cents per hundred pounds, by one-half cent rises. The table is printed in two colors on heavy Bristol board, size 7x9 inches, and may be used for determining the freight per bushel of 60, 56, 48 and 32 pounds. Price 15c, 3 for 40c.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG MAN, experienced stenographer and bookkeeper wants mill office position; references. Write Emmett Galloway, Neligh, Neb.

EXPERIENCED elevator superintendent and grain inspector wants position. Best references. Address 65R2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANT POSITION as manager of a grain business; 30 years' experience; familiar with sidelines; will work for reasonable wage. Write 65Q5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SUPERINTENDENT—Want position with terminal elevator company as superintendent of elevators. Have all necessary experience. References furnished. If interested write 65P11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

ESTABLISHED flour mill in Michigan wants man with some experience in wheat buying, who is capable of doing all office work such as keeping books, transit records, billing, invoicing etc. Must be able to type own letters. State age and experience. References required. Write 65S6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS FOR SALE

WISH TO CONTRACT carload Improved Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn at \$2.00 per bus. Will make 50 bus. in spite of drouth. W. F. Crozier, Osceola, Nebr.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HAY FOR SALE

Alfalfa—Clover—Mixed—Timothy—Prairie. Delivered prices quoted. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at \$2, as is.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2, as is.

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is \$2.50.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

RICHARDSON SCALES for sale. Automatic grain elevator scales, five, six and fifteen bushel capacities. Write Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FIVE-BUSHEL automatic Fairbanks scale for sale, in perfect condition. Can be seen at Brookings in operation at this time. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Brookings, S. D.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

Disgusted with Small Potatoes



Brooklyn Eagle

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of grain you are now buying. Mr. Farmer is liable to forget sale if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts save you time, worry and money.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before" They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains in the book. Both sheets bear a printed form on back for entering grain delivered on contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Weight 1½ lbs. Order 10 DC. Price \$1.15 at Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE

GENERAL ELECTRIC Motor for sale. 5-h.p.; 60 cycle; 3 phase; 220 volt; 1200 r.p.m.; for \$70. C. A. Lindahl, Agenda, Kans.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C., for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of New and Rebuilt Motors on hand at all times. Write for our Stock List and prices.

Special bargains in hammermill motors, 30 to 60-h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. V. M. Nussbaum & Company Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FAIRBANKS-MORSE oil engine for sale—20-h.p. horizontal, complete with clutch, jack shaft roller bearings, fuel tank, etc. All good as new. Syler & Syler, Plymouth, Ind.

ENGINES WANTED

10 to 15-h.p. Gasoline Engine wanted for elevator. Will consider a good used engine. Hanna Lumber & Grain Co., Hanna, Ind.

IMPROVED DUPLICATING GRAIN TICKETS

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and at the same time, a ticket will be ready for the hauler. Very convenient for dealers who regularly issue scale tickets for each load of grain received. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6½ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7½x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise the ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer." Order Form 19 GT. Price \$1.50.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims. B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit. D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5½x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. Price \$1.15. Weight 1 lb.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.55. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.75. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 48. Price \$3.50. Weight 3 lbs. Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain Dealers Journal
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable; let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mill; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

Air blast car loader; 10 and 15-ton Fairbanks scales; 300 bu. hopper scale; 4 and 5-bu. Richardson automatic scales; No. 47 and 89 clipper cleaners; 1 Hess grain drier No. 3; 3 exact weight scales; 1 Humphrey manlift; 1000 bu. receiving separator; 1 car puller; corn cracker and grader; Dreadnaught crusher; Monarch crusher; 1-36 in. attrition mill with 2 50-h.p. motors; 1 vibrometer packer; 2 and 3 pair high feed mills; 1 new hammer mill; 1000-lb. and 1 ton vertical batch mixer; 1 ton house horizontal mixer; oat crusher; 20, 26, 35 and 45-in. water wheel; French burr mills; new and used belting; elevators all sizes; clutches; pulleys; tighteners; everything for the feed mill and elevator. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. **A. D. Hughes Company**, Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CHEAP FOR QUICK SALE—Globe combination auto truck and wagon dump. W. R. Guyer, Chillicothe, Ill.

HAMMER MILL for sale or trade, one ball bearing direct driven 24" Munson attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors. Mill is as good as new and now being operated. **Galva Union Elevator Co.**, Galva, Iowa.

A BARGAIN—2½-ton Stoughton dump truck with hoist for sale. Just reconditioned by Stoughton Co. Priced for quick sale. **Wilkinson Corporation**, Monroe, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 1307 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

Hess pneumatic drier for sale. Used one season; 7,500 bushel capacity. Also Frost 80-h.p. boiler. All in good condition. Now is the time to install for fall operation. **Roy E. Taylor**, Hudson, Ill.

LAST CALL

LIQUIDATION OF ALL MACHINERY OF NEW YORK CITY PLANT OF THE HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING COMPANY

Partial List
64-10x36 Allis-Chalmers style A roller mills, rolls calipered to within ¼"; 25-No. 3½ Allis-Chalmers centrifugal reels; 4-Humphrey manlifts; 6-Richardson & Avery automatic grain scales, 1 to 5 bushels; 5000 ft. screw conveyor, 9" to 18"; 75-bucket elevators, 6" to 22", steel and wood housings; 4800 lbs. leather belting, all plies, good condition; 20-S. Howes bran and flour packers; 25-Prinz & Rau dust collectors; 3-rubber belt conveyors, 30" by 100'; 1-200-h.p. type K induction motor; 10-10 to 75-h.p. motors, all 3/60/220 volt; 1-No. 86 Wolf sifter, 32 sieves; 24-No. 4 Allis-Chalmers reels. Send for latest list. Everything priced for immediate removal. Consolidated Products Company, Inc.
14-17 Park Row New York City Barclay 0600

MACHINES WANTED

A GOOD second-hand seed and grain cleaner wanted, with a good capacity; a No. 39 Clipper Cleaner is desirable. **G. G. Davis**, Tipton, Ind.

WANTED—One set Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scales, 10-ton. One 50-75-h.p. oil engine. Must be priced to sell. **Lancaster Milling Company**, Lancaster, Ky.

AIR BLAST CAR LOADER wanted, with anti-friction bearings, in good condition; complete with loading spout. Write 64M9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED

Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

 ANOTHER DEALER IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES **SKF** BEARINGS

FARMERS ELEVATOR COMPANY



FOUR YEARS' EXPERIENCE WITH **SKF** AND A STRONGER BOOSTER THAN EVER

EXPERIENCE....that's the best salesman for **SKF** Ball Bearings in the grain elevator field. Wherever these bearings have been installed, there you will find an enthusiastic booster for **SKF**. No alibis....just the plain, unvarnished fact that on a performance basis, **SKF** Bearings are certainly worth their price.

For instance, here's what Mr. J. L. Brooks of the Farmers Elevator Company, Hereford, Texas, wrote to us last month: "After four years' experience with **SKF** Ball Bearings in the plant of the Farmers Elevator Co. at White Deer, Texas,I was thoroly sold on them. When the present elevator here was built we insisted on having **SKF** Ball

Bearings installed thruout, on the head shaft and in the boot as well.

"At the White Deer elevator we handled as high as 37,000 bushels of wheat in one day and thru every season we never found it necessary to give them any attention. After the season was over we cleaned them out and repacked them with grease. This is about all the attention they ever got.

"The 'Highest Priced Bearing in the World' is so good that I wouldn't take three times as much for those I have as I paid for them. They save a world of power and more than a world of trouble, such as is experienced with ordinary plain bearings."

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD

Means just this

SKF
Ball and Roller Bearings

That the operators whose elevator is illustrated above preferred to pay more for their bearings and less for servicing or replacing them. They preferred to pay a higher price in the beginning than many times this higher price in the end. And, finally, they preferred to economize by using **SKF** bearings because they are made to do their job, not to fit a price list.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the
Grain World, formerly
the Price Current Grain Reporter.

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaving grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1930

EVEN the Farm Board Chairman is willing to admit that low wheat prices has had more to do with the promised reduction in winter wheat acreage, than the campaign so vociferously waged by the Farm Board.

THE FARMERS Union in one Oklahoma town tried to save money by not insuring the grain in its elevator and a fire left them with a lot of salvage wheat valued at 30 cents a bushel. It is folly to be without insurance when the mutual companies are prepared to offer full protection at all times on any stock fluctuating either in price or quantity.

REITERATION of the statement Sept. 3 by the president of the government's stabilization corporation that any wheat sold would be replaced immediately by purchases of like amounts in the open market is cheering news to the owners of the grain elevators who are earning a million dollars a month in storage charges on the government's 60,000,000 bus., not to mention the charges on the stocks carried by its subsidiary pools, being a considerable part of the 201,308,000 bus. officially reported to be held in commercial channels on Aug. 30. Carrying unsold stocks acts as a price depressant, and the storage charges eat up the taxpayers' levy; but "it's an ill wind that blows no one good." Continuation of the policy of piling up stocks will encourage the construction of cheap elevator monstrosities on the western plains.

MONTREAL is congested with a flood of grain destined for export, over sixty-five lake boats awaiting their turn to unload grain. Evidently Montreal needs more marine legs as badly as other Atlantic ports need lower freight rates.

ONE of the most startling evidences of change in our farming practices is encountered in all of the state and many of the county fairs. The most of the farm implements on display are equipped for gas motor propulsion instead of for horses which live on farm products.

SINCE THE Farm Board has succeeded in depressing the prices of wheat and cotton, the question naturally arises, Who will relieve the Farm Board? Congress never intended that it should call upon the farmers for help, but that has been its only active campaign.

IF THE Farm Board would sell its stored stocks of 1929 wheat and cotton abroad and take its heavy loss, the U. S. producers would find a more receptive market for this year's crops at home. Fear that the Board may dump its big load drives timid buyers out of the market.

THE ALLPOWERFUL Farm Board might try pegging the price of corn just to prove it is not disposed to play any favorites. The depressing influence of its attempts to market wheat is most discouraging to growers, and its loss on sixty-nine million bushels bot at \$1.25 does not delight the taxpayers. Even the vote chasers are beginning to shake their heads over the farm relief fizzle.

INDIGNANT PROTESTS are being registered by the business interests of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and several other states, at being listed by the U. S. D. A., as in need of drouth relief. Dry in spots, but plenty of feed at hand or readily available is the report from the complaining states. Just some more propaganda to get business men help the government "organize" the farmers.

WITH A CORN CROP that is privately estimated at 887,750,000 bu. less than the ten-year average, prices during the whole year ahead of us are pretty sure to be relatively high, and low priced wheat makes a good substitute hog and cattle feed. As there is a gap of 60 days or more between the harvesting of wheat and of corn, the reported decrease in wheat planting intentions should be taken "with a grain of salt."

NEBRASKA'S new state warehouse law is declared a failure by the farmers almost before it went into effect. Less than one per cent of the elevators are applying for a license under the law, since to do so would load the operators with burdensome regulations, and prevent the successful and profitable operation of their shipping business. Another conspicuous failure is the farm storage law, the cost of bonding and protective receipts being prohibitive.

THE FARMERS most in need of drouth relief are, for the most part, those whose paper would be turned down by the banks. At least 75 per cent of the money needed to take care of the situation must come from the Red Cross or other similar organizations, if all of the acute cases are to be provided for.

PERSISTENT weakness at Winnipeg with continued strength at Liverpool and the government's 60,000,000 bus. hanging like a dark cloud over the wheat market are factors making the future course of prices more puzzling than ever. Cash handlers should continue their conservative plan of hedging their holdings.

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE puts this country's daily food bill at \$60,000,000. That figures nearly twenty-two billions of dollars in the course of a year and the total does not fluctuate very much between good years and bad ones. There still seems to be a pretty good market for what the efficient farmer produces.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES are rapidly becoming one of the largest dividend paying departments of American industry, according to a survey just completed by the Standard American Corporation, which estimates that \$100,000,000 is being spent annually by industrial organizations for scientific development work.

ECONOMISTS at \$5,600 a year are to be hired by the Farm Board, but there will be no guaranty that those passing the civil service examination will be of any practical assistance to the Board, the chairman of which already has declared the present system of marketing grain could not be improved. Their addition to the federal salaried ranks certainly will increase the cost of "government" at a time of decreasing revenues.

IN ABANDONING the fixed advance on cotton the Farm Board states the fixed advance in cents per pound is unwise as it tends to create opinion that such advance reflects actual value of cotton. This admission that it was an error to advance 16 cents several months ago on cotton now worth 11 cents shows that the Board is learning, at the expense of the taxpayers, what bankers have known all along, that loans should be based on a percentage of market value.

A SIGN on your elevator, "Cash Paid for Grain," or "Market Price Paid for Grain" may win as regular customers producers who are in the pool against their own wishes, and interests. Depending upon the pool managers, who are inexperienced in marketing grain to get the top of the market, and waiting for settlement until it suits their pleasure does not inspire pool members with confidence in the efficiency of marketing their products through pools. Seventy-seven cents per bushel cash in hand is much more satisfactory than 60 cents down and the balance if and when the pool managers choose to pay.

WHEN contracts for the purchase of grain are placed in writing and clearly stated, little opportunity remains for misunderstandings or differences. Verbal contracts foster business destroying disputes.

A FUTURES market for blackstrap molasses is to be established soon by the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange proving conclusively that men of experience in contracts for future delivery have thoro confidence in their stabilizing influence.

WITH the average cost of growing a bushel of wheat in the United States estimated at \$1.24 someone will have to quit producing it as desired by the chairman of the Farm Board, to sell at 90 cents, but it will not be the grower of Amarillo, Tex., who announces that on his 30,000 acres in the Panhandle he can grow wheat at a profit to sell at only 50 cents a bushel.

REPORTS from every section of the country are to the effect that the farmers have lost all faith in the Farm Board. The question most frequently asked is: If the Board thought it could stabilize the market in 1929 when the price was around \$1.15 and the farmers had no wheat to sell, why couldn't it stabilize the market in 1930, when the price was about 25 cents less and the farmers had marketed none of their grain?

WITH a national political campaign approaching the politicians who fathered the Agricultural Marketing Act are beginning to worry. Of the score of farm crops on the market the Farm Board has stepped in to boost the price of only two, wheat and cotton, and in these two its puny efforts have evolved miserable failure; and the failure of farm relief legislation to produce the promised results is certain to react against its sponsors.

SECRETLY installing a new manager of the \$1,000,000 co-operative milk plant at Cleveland, Ohio, to displace the aggressive organizer, after an audit, may be an attempt by the Farm Board to safeguard its \$4,000,000 loan or be actuated by a desire to prevent another fiasco like that of the Rural Grain Co. Both of these enterprises formerly were operated with an attempt at economy but after connection was established with Uncle Sam's inexhaustible pocket-book the management felt that it could throw caution to the winds.

ARBITRATION of trade differences between grain dealers who are not members of an ass'n is possible by inserting in the confirmation of trade the arbitration clause suggested by the American Arbitration Ass'n as published in another column. Under some conditions such an arbitration clause is more effective than the rules of an ass'n requiring arbitration, failure to abide by the arbitration decision of the ass'n comite being punishable only by expulsion, whereas under statutory arbitration the finding operates as a judgment against the defendant.

Compulsory Pooling

When the directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool recently adopted a resolution requesting the government of that province to draw up legislation that would compel non-members to deliver their wheat to the Pool they committed a tactical blunder. If they had let it alone the Pool agitators could have continued making false representations that their members were solidly supporting the Pool marketing system. Unfortunately for the propagandists the request for a law led to a referendum in which no less than 13,000 pool members returned signed ballots against the compulsory law; and, by inference, against the pooling system.

Two years ago it might have been difficult to find 1,000 members who were unwilling to continue the experiment longer; but now unquestionably the Pool management senses that their influence over their deluded followers is waning. The proposal for a 100 per cent Pool was ostensibly to perfect the Pool system and make it more efficient in boosting prices by giving complete control of every pound of wheat; but in reality it is an attempt by the promoters to prevent members quitting when their present contracts expire. The referendum vote discloses that 13,000 of the 83,000 members of the Pool are determined to quit at the earliest opportunity. Such wholesale defections will mean the breakdown of the pooling system, for those remaining in the Pool will have to bear the cost of the overhead management. At some country stations more than one-half the members may be expected to withdraw, and if the withdrawals are excessive, making it impossible to pay expenses and earn the local manager's salary it may become necessary for the Pool to offer its elevator at that station for sale cheap.

It is safe to assume that the 37,000 farmers of Saskatchewan who are not members of the Pool thoroly disapprove of Pool methods and with the 50,000 Pool members who did not care to return the ballot and who may be put down as lukewarm or opposed we have 87,000 farmers out of the 120,000 in that province who prefer to do business with the regular grain buyers in the old fashioned way and get full value of grain on the spot.

Limiting balloting to grain growers as was done is unfair to the public, whose interest is superior to that of any single class. Why should the provincial legislature, representing all the people, numbering about 1,000,000, be controlled by a tyrannous minority of wheat growers, who would not only enslave their fellow wheat producers but rob the public as well, if they could. A parallel would be a referendum of the inmates of the madhouses to determine whether sane persons at liberty outdoors should be compelled to join them in misery.

For the condition of pool members is miserable. They are now reaping the fruit of their folly in entrusting the sale of their

crops to agitators who know nothing of marketing. Saskatchewan Pool payments on the 1930 pool at country points on the lower grades of wheat, oats, barley and rye are absolutely nil. It is astonishing that Pool members are asked to deliver their crops and receive nothing for them. One Manitoba pool member attending a protest meeting at Winnipeg said when he had paid the thresher and trucking on his rye just harvested, which was a good crop, there will be nothing left out of the initial payment, and therefore it would not pay him to harvest his oats and barley at all.

The plight of the Pool member is so serious that the directors of the Alberta Pool decided to suspend the operation of their newly formed pool in coarse grains, releasing farmers from their obligation to deliver and leaving them free to sell their coarse grains for what they can get to meet demands of creditors.

The premier of Saskatchewan, altho a pool adherent, announced Sept. 3 that it would not be advisable to call a special session of the legislature with a view to introducing legislation leading to the establishment of a compulsory marketing medium for the crop of 1930. Evidently he feared that if the question were put to a vote in the legislature it would result in a defeat for the Pool, as members could not go back to their constituents and get a re-election to office after having enacted a law imposing compulsory poverty on an unwilling majority.

Drouth Relief

In the drouth relief plan as tentatively formulated by official Washington and as later put out by the special drouth relief com'ite, particular emphasis is laid upon the statement that relief must be worked out locally, and that **no money could legally be handed out by any of the federal agencies.**

Every one naturally recognizes the fact that the details of relief must be worked out locally, but unquestionably there are numerous sections, and this would be especially true in the Southern states, where anything like adequate relief could not be financed locally. They must be helped by those sections that were not drouth stricken and by big business, as well as by philanthropy.

The funny thing about the whole program, however, is that after saying that no federal funds can be handed out, there has been included a paragraph which reads as follows:

Fifth, existing co-operative marketing ass'ns should avail themselves of the liberal financial assistance which is offered by the federal farm board. This can undoubtedly be most easily facilitated through increased membership of the local agency and by the creation of new agencies where none now exists for any particular crop.

The Marketing Act prescribes just 5 uses to which money from the \$500,000,000 revolving fund, may be put, and not one of them provides for the purchase of feed or seed, or for paying freight charges either into or out of the drouth stricken areas.

As a matter of fact, we fail to see how federal money can, at any time, be loaned for the purchase of either feed, seed, or fertilizer or used in financing barn storming campaigns to induce farmers to reduce against their own wishes.

On the Defensive

Chairman Legge, in an address at Des Moines, on Aug. 25, in defending the Board's campaign for acreage reduction, cited many figures to show that the farmers of this country always received more money for a small crop of corn, cotton, potatoes, etc., than they did for a large crop. Apparently he was more intent upon this defense than in "getting down to brass tacks," and telling the farmers what was to be done with the millions of acres that would remain idle if production of our grains, fruits, meats, tobacco, cotton, etc., was cut to a domestic consumption basis.

What would be expected of these Iowa farmers who do not know how to raise anything but corn and hogs, but who know that plan of farming thoroly? How much would they have to cut down on their spring pig crop in order that the demand for and the supply of bacon and lard might balance the following winter and how often might they expect "old man weather" to take a 600,000 bite out of this country's corn crop, thus creating a shortage and calling for the growing of quick maturing substitutes?

It's Time to Fight

In an address delivered in New York last winter, Mr. Hoover, among other things said:

Government, in order to avoid the possible incompetence, corruption and tyranny of too great authority in individuals entrusted with commercial business, inevitably turns to boards and commissions. To make sure that there are checks and balances, each member of such boards and commissions must have equal authority. Each has his separate responsibility to the public, and at once we have the conflict of ideas and the lack of decision which would ruin any commercial business. Business progressiveness is dependent on competition. New methods and new ideas are the outgrowth of the spirit of adventure, of individual initiative and of individual enterprise. Without adventure there is no progress. No government administration can rightly take chances with taxpayers' money.

In spite, however, of this opinion, publicly expressed, and heard or read by many millions of this country's good citizens who had unbounded confidence in the man who had then only recently been elected president by a record breaking majority, he, within less than six months, signed the Agricultural Marketing Act which provided for another "board," and which put the country into the grain business "head over heels."

With government money tied up in about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,250,000 bales of cotton, and many millions of dollars loaned to wool, fruit, milk, butter, and live stock marketing organizations, Mr. Hoover cannot question the statement that the country is engaged in more kinds of business than ever before, in its history. He cannot fail to agree with the assertion that the demand from practically every government official is for more and deeper incursions into private business.

These encroachments are all the more insidious because they are taken as "emergency" measures. That was how the government came to take over the railways, during the World War, and every student of history can recall what a mess was made of that job, and yet, what a fight was made, after the war was over, for the continuance of government operation, and of ultimate government ownership.

It is high time for some group of business men to adopt the old slogan "more business in government and less government in business," and then for those who think that way, to rally around that group resolved to fight to a victorious finish, for the principles thus enunciated.

Arbitration Clause in Commercial Contracts

Traders who contemplate using an arbitration clause in confirmations should study its wording to see whether it provides adequate protection.

The American Arbitration Ass'n has prepared the following standard clause which contains the essential legal requirements:

Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the Rules, then obtaining, of the American Arbitration Ass'n, and judgment upon the award rendered may be entered in the highest court of the forum, state or federal, having jurisdiction.

In a recent decision by Mr. Justice Peters of the Supreme Court of the State of New York it was held that an arbitration clause incorporated in a document signed by one party and delivered to and accepted by the other as the contract between parties is a "written contract" within the meaning of the New York Arbitration Law, even though it does not bear the signature of such other party, since the Arbitration Law does not specifically refer to the necessity of a signature. Whether the document was intended as the contract or only as a memorandum is a question of fact which may be submitted to a jury for determination. (*Mr. Justice Peters, Supreme Court, Special Term, Part 1, in Matter of Amalgamated Silk Corporation vs. Lom Dress Company, Inc.,—New York Law Journal, November 29, 1929.*)

Under this decision, it appears that an arbitration clause incorporated in a proposal or quotation form, properly signed by one party and accepted by letter by the other party, is enforceable under the arbitration law, if such proposal and acceptance were intended to constitute a written contract between the parties. It further appears that such an arbitration clause would be similarly enforceable if it were incorporated by the seller in a signed written "confirmation of order" form, and accepted without protest by the buyer and if delivery of any of the merchandise involved is later accepted by the buyer or if partial payment thereunder is made to and accepted by the seller.

Somewhat similar decisions have been previously rendered by the New York courts. In one instance, a memorandum of sale made through a broker and containing his printed signature, was signed by neither party, but the Court, despite a plea of the statute of frauds, ordered a jury trial as to the existence of a "valid written contract." (*Matter of Southgate et al. (Frank P. Kruger Co., Inc.), 217 App. Div. 727.*) In another case, the buyer gave a written order which did not contain an arbitration provision, but the seller sent a written confirmation which did include such a clause; and since the buyer retained the confirmation without objection and later accepted delivery of the goods, the Court held that the arbitration provision was enforceable. (*Mr. Justice Tierney, in Matter of Strong, Hewat & Co., Inc., et al., New York Law Journal, June 17, 1924.*) In still another instance, there was delivery and acceptance of merchandise under a sales memorandum signed by the seller which clearly referred to the printed provisions on its back, one being an arbitration clause. The court held that ratification of the sales memorandum by the buyer was waived by his acceptance of the merchandise without such ratification which, in effect, was proof of the fact that the memorandum was a contract and ordered the arbitration to proceed. (*Mr. Justice Ingraham in Matter of Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., etc. (Bell & Kilcullen, Inc.), New York Law Journal, July 29, 1925.*)

In all of the above cases it should be noted that the arbitration clause was one of the provisions of a written memorandum. The courts, however, have refused to enforce an alleged arbitration agreement made orally, even though there was delivery and acceptance of the mer-

chandise involved and the contract itself was declared valid.

Persons using or intending to use arbitration clauses in their order forms, or lawyers recommending arbitration to clients, may, without charge, obtain information concerning any specific arbitration law and recent court decisions thereunder, rules of procedure, arbitration facilities, and how to arbitrate from the American Arbitration Ass'n, New York City.

Designation of Treated Wheat

General Field Headquarters of the Federal Grain Supervision at Chicago recently sent out the following interpretation No. 85 on grading of treated wheat.

In view of the fact that in certain sections of the country this year there seems to be an unusual amount of smutty wheat, more or less of which will be subjected to scouring and washing at terminal markets, the following interpretation of the Department will be timely and helpful to inspectors who will be called on to inspect such wheat:

It is the opinion of the Department that there are three essential qualities usually associated with wheat of the higher grades: namely, a natural, live, healthy feeling when handled, a fairly bright attractive appearance, and a normal natural wheat odor. Any process which detracts from any of the above essentials tends to impair or conceal the true quality of the wheat. In accordance with the above principle wheat shall be classed as "treated" and the kind of treatment designated on certificate of grade in the following instances:

1. Wheat which after treatment, such as washing, liming, plastering, and/or scouring, in whole or in part,

- a. contains smut (loose or tagged ends) and/or has a smutty odor,
- b. or presents a blistered and/or an abraded bran coat appearance,
- c. or has a so-called laundry odor, wet smut, rancid odor, or the unsound odor usual to inherently unsound, or so-called "sick" wheat,
- d. or has a dead, lifeless appearance or feeling.

2. Wheat which in whole or in part has been subjected to sulphuring.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

C. R. I. & P. 33700 going east thru Greene, Ia., on the morning of Aug. 27 was leaking wheat slightly at one corner.—E. L. Bruce & Son.

G. N. 15825 going thru Antelope, Mont., was leaking wheat in center of one end on Aug. 11.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

Wabash 23346 passed thru Olive Branch, Ill., on the Illinois Central on a thru train at 9:15 a. m., Aug. 7, going south and leaking wheat.—W. F. Wilbourn, sec'y W. W. Wilbourn & Co.

A. T. & S. F. 45764 was leaking badly while being switched July 9 at Big Bow, Kan.—R. E. Cheers, Ernst-Davis Commission Co.

A. T. & S. F. 25776 was leaking badly as it passed thru Guthrie, Okla., July 10.—Logan Co. Mill & Grain Co.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Who Are Manufacturers of Feed Mill and Feed Mixer for Ranch Use?

Grain Dealers Journal: Who are the manufacturers of a small feed mixer and feed mill for ranch use.—Unsigned communication from Herald, Calif.

Ans.: The builders of feed mills and feed mixers are found in the advertising columns of the Journal, which see.

Weevil in Oats?

Grain Dealers Journal: Please advise us if you ever have complaints of weevil in oats. We have some oats stored and have seen no sign of weevil in them and while we have never been bothered with them in oats, we have in the wheat and are wondering if they will go into the oats bins.—Q. G. Smith, mgr. Clinton Grain Co., Wilmington, O.

Ans.: Some warehousemen of long experience declare the weevil never go into oats. One Chicago elevator man who has specialized in oats for 30 years says that the weevil are found in oats, but that they will not leave the wheat to go into oats.

If it is necessary to fumigate the wheat bins follow the instructions given on page 666 of May 28 number.

Capital Needed in Brokerage Business

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you tell me what amount of capital it would take to become a broker in carload lots of grain, feeds, etc. I have been a reader of the Journal for some time and know if one is careful that there is money in buying and selling. I would like to increase my own earning capacity.

Do you know of any women in this work in Ohio? I want to learn from them what it takes to start such a business for oneself.

I know grain and feed, and have quite an acquaintance among this trade.—Miss Jessie D. Maxwell, Xenia, O.

Ans.: Since brokers in cash grain exchange only bids and offers between buyers and sellers and pay for no grain no capital is needed beyond the office supplies and equipment, and to meet initial costs of office rent, salary and telephone and telegraph tolls.

Flour Weights and Feed Stuffs Regulations

Grain Dealers Journal: We are seeking a tabulated form giving a synopsis of laws and regulations on flour weights and feeding stuffs in the various states. One such was published back in 1917, that gave the state laws regulating weights of sacked flour, minimums, gross and net, taxes per ton, license fees on brands, required guaranteed analysis, whether or not registration of products was required, whether or not standard analysis was adopted, seizure and confiscation rules, penalties and other information, and showed the effective dates of the feeding laws in each state.

Is such a table now printed? If so, where can we get one and what will it cost us?—Beloit Milling Co., Beloit, Kan.

Ans.: About a year ago the Southwestern Millers League began the publication of a book giving complete data for millers and feed handlers on the requirements of the

various state laws. This book is kept up to date by issuing occasional supplements. I. M. Herndon, Kansas City, Mo., is sec'y and traffic manager.

Hog Prices

Grain Dealers Journal: Can you supply us with the average price of hogs and pigs on the livestock markets each month since the 1st of the year? These bear quite an influence on our feed sales.—E. L. Brown, Brown Lumber Co., Chester, Neb.

Ans.: The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Chicago office, gives the average price and weight of hogs each month as follows:

1930	Chicago	Kansas City	Omaha
Jan. ...	\$9.78—228#	\$9.55—232#	\$9.48—247#
Feb. ...	10.67—231	10.34—234	10.11—248
Mar. ...	10.17—235	9.88—232	9.66—251
Apr. ...	10.00—234	9.68—225	9.51—254
May ...	10.02—238	9.71—220	9.57—252
June ...	10.02—238	9.71—220	9.57—252
July ...	8.73—257	8.88—228	8.27—267
Aug. ...	9.58—255	9.69—223	8.87—273

Gross Carelessness in Sampling

Grain Dealers Journal: We bought a car of oats out of a Western market to test 34 lbs. or better and to grade No. 1 mixed feed. We did get an inspection certificate for that grade and paid the draft.

We started to unload the car at our elevator before discovering the condition of the contents. It was impossible for us to sack the car of oats like they were. We took them into our warehouse and gave them a light blowing to get rid of the elevator dust, and after getting them into the bin found it was impossible to put them into 70-lb. bags, and the test weight of the oats after they had been mixed together was only 28 lbs. per bu. We have given these oats another light cleaning, taking out actually 2702 lbs. of chaff and dirt. Then the oats still contain a great percentage of straw knuckles and chaff that we cannot remove, and the test weight is now only 30 lbs. to the bushel.

In one end of the car there were some oats that tested about 35 to 36 lbs. per bu. After getting down into this end we found layer after layer of elevator dust and chaff; in the doorway and the other end of the car they were very light and chock full of elevator dust and chaff.

After opening the car and finding the condition of the oats we immediately wired the seller, and, as this city now has no official government inspector we were unable to call for a reinspection of the car without wiring Washington for an inspector. However, we did the next best thing as we thought by calling seller's representative who sold the car of oats, to come to our warehouse and examine it. This he did, and wired seller, his finding. He, of course, replied that he sold on inspection and had nothing further to do with it.

We handle during a year a hundred or more cars of these No. 1 mixed feed oats, and this is the worst car we have ever had shipped us.—S. M. C.

Ans.: The sellers do not operate an elevator so probably bot oats in the open market to fill the order and were as much imposed upon by the lax work of the sampler as the buyer.

A plugged car load of grain is fraudulent in every organized market and should never

be unloaded as that destroys its identity and the evidence of the fraud.

No chief or supervising inspector wud uphold such sloppy work on the part of the sampler, but in unloading and cleaning the grain buyer destroyed the evidence. Every vigilant inspector gives the plugged load the grade of the poorest part of its contents.

Oral Contract Limit in Illinois?

Grain Dealers Journal: For what amount is a verbal contract good in regard to a grain contract.—Ed Morris, Coles, Ill.

Ans.: An oral contract in Illinois is good for a larger sum than in most other states, the limit in this state being \$500. The Illinois law reads as follows:

Statute of Frauds.—(1) A contract to sell or a sale of any goods or choses in action in the value of \$500 or upward shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods or choses in action so contracted to be sold, or sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract or sale be signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf.

(2) The provisions of this section apply to every such contract or sale, notwithstanding that the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time or may not at the time of such contract or sale be actually made, procured or provided, or fit or ready for delivery or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery; but if the goods are to be manufactured by the seller especially for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

(2) There is an acceptance of goods within the meaning of this section when the buyer, either before or after the delivery of goods expresses by word or conduct his assent to becoming the owner of those specific goods.

The Rome Institute of Agriculture estimates the world wheat crop at 2,613,000,000 bus. and the European crop ex France and Russia at 940,000,000 bus. Adding France at 231,000,000 bus. and the European wheat crop is 1,171,000,000 bus. against 1,456,000,000 bus. last year.

If some of the Government experts are correctly quoted, they are making strange statements. In a recent address, on the Pacific Coast, it was claimed that a reduction of 25 per cent in the acreage would advance wheat prices 13c a bushel. On the basis of a crop of 830,000,000 bushels at 83c the aggregate value for the country would be \$689,000,000, while a crop of 622,000,000 bushels at 96c or 13c more than the above price would bring \$597,000,000. It is hard to believe that farmers are likely to reduce the acreage 25 per cent in order to secure almost \$100,000,000 less money.—The Economist.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 21-23. Southern Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 23-24. Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, Hotel Raleigh, Washington, D. C.

Oct. 28-29. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Lincoln Hotel, Lincoln, Neb.

Jan.—Colorado Grain Dealers Ass'n at Denver, exact dates to be set by officers.

James E. Bennett & Co. Celebrate 50th Anniversary

The fiftieth anniversary of James E. Bennett & Co., one of the oldest and largest brokerage houses in the United States, was celebrated on Aug. 27, with the formal opening of new, luxurious quarters at 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago. In the expansion of the offices and customers' room, remodeling and installation of the most modern equipment was completed at a cost in excess of \$50,000. The principal item in the new equipment is the installation of a 360-stock tele-register blackboard,—an automatic device which will mark up the sales and prices of New York stock transactions by a wire directly from New York, giving continuous markets exactly as they appear on the ticker. As a matter of fact, the new board was found to run as much as six minutes ahead of the ticker on recent tests.

In addition to the automatic quotation board, the customers' room is, of course, fitted with boards for grain quotations, New York Curb and Chicago Stock Exchange and Curb quotations also.

The firm embarked in the grain business in a most interesting manner. Thomas Bennett, father of the head of the firm, was a Quartermaster in the Army in all the conflicts that occurred up until the time he engaged in the grain business. He bought grain and hay and mules, etc., for the horses and soldiers even during the Civil War. So at the close of his active Army career it was not surprising to find him drifting into the grain business at St. Louis towards the first of the year of 1880, at just about the time the St. Louis Merchants Exchange was getting started.

Private wires were an unknown quantity in those days, so Mr. Bennett quite naturally could not be in as close contact with the center of things as he would have liked to have been. That caused him to make up his mind to go to Chicago a few years later, where he established himself in the grain business for a short period under the name of Bennett & Martin. Mr. Martin's interest was shortly acquired, however, and the firm continued under the name of Thomas Bennett & Co.

It is fascinating to note how fortunate Mr. Bennett was in becoming the intimate and personal broker for such men as Cudahy, Ben Lyon, N. B. Ream, Singer, and various other old timers among the big operators. Indeed, their operations became so extensive that soon Mr. Bennett had to place a broker in the St. Louis market to care for their business there.

In the latter part of the 90's however, Mr. Bennett, Sr., was taken very ill, and so his young son, James E. Bennett, who had started out as a technical engineer in the street railway department in Chicago, was virtually forced to take charge. Because of the nature of the business his father had built up, young Mr. Bennett later had to start building all over again. And so in 1894 the present Mr. Bennett joined the Chicago Board of Trade. (Mr. Bennett, Sr., died in 1900.)

When the private wires became available for use, this progressive firm had one of the first—running from Chicago to St. Louis, with branches at Litchfield, Decatur and Jacksonville, Ill. With that as a nucleus the present wire system was expanded, but not until the firm name of Thomas Bennett & Co. had been changed to what it is to-day.

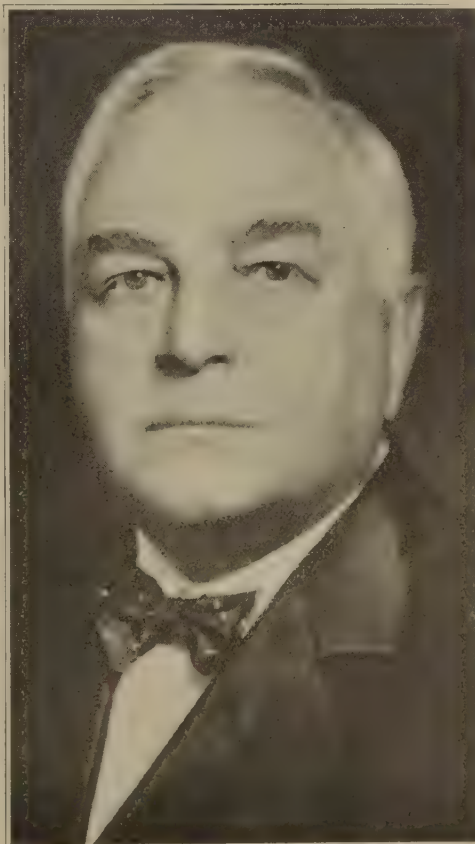
Within the next decade Mr. Bennett took in some of the present members of the firm, all of whom have grown up with the organization. They include Frank A. Miller, Frank F. Thompson, Thomas Bennett (of

the New York office), and Emmett G. Barker.

And as the volume of business and the size of the firm increased, so did the number of branch offices and the number of new exchange memberships acquired likewise increase. Stock exchanges, cotton, coffee, sugar, rubber, and other provision exchange memberships, were added to the large number of memberships held throughout the country, a large number of which are grain exchange memberships. To-day the firm's wire system extends from New York City to Los Angeles, and from the Gulf of Mexico well into Canada. The wire system is probably one of the most complete enjoyed by any house on La Salle Street to-day. The South and Southwest grain belts are particularly well covered, not to mention every terminal grain market in the central area.

In addition to the substantial cash grain receiving business done at Chicago, which is in charge of Messrs. Kenneth B. Pierce and Charles D. Olson, the house also receives consignments at Peoria, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and to a lesser degree at Cairo and Kansas City.

Some of the 30 other grain markets where memberships are held, and where a proportionate number of branch offices out of the 70 some branches now operated, include: Cedar Rapids, Ft. Dodge, Sioux City, Storm Lake and Waterloo, Ia.; Bloomington, Cairo, Danville, Decatur, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Kankakee, Kewanee, Ottawa, Peoria, Quincy and Streator, Ill.; Enid, Oklahoma City and Ponca City, Okla.; Emporia, Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan.; Dallas, Ft. Worth, Houston and Wichita Falls, Tex.; Denver, Colo.; Kansas City, Louisiana and St. Louis, Mo.; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.; Winnipeg, Man.; Omaha, Neb.; Indianapolis and Terre Haute, Ind.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Casper and Cheyenne, Wyo.; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., and New York City.



James E. Bennett, Chicago, Ill.

The New Canada Grain Act

The Canada Grain Act, as revised at the last session of the Dominion parliament, went into force Sept. 1. Many important changes have been embodied in the new act, chief among these being the prohibition of mixing in the first four grades of wheat, the setting up of a new type of terminal elevator to be known as semi-public, and the defining by statute of several new grades of grain.

Terminal elevators now are divided into three classes: public, semi-public and private. A public terminal elevator is not allowed to mix any grades of grain and must take in any grain that is offered to it, provided the grain is fit for storage and there is room in the house. The penalty for refusing to take in grain is 2 years' jail or \$5,000.00 fine. A semi-public terminal elevator is not allowed to mix the four top grades, that is 1 hard to 3 Northern, but it may mix any of the lower grades of grain and is allowed to take in grain of all grades from the public. The penalty for refusal to take in grain is 2 years' jail or \$5,000.00 fine. A private terminal is not allowed to mix the four top grades of grain, but it may mix all other grades and can not take in grain that it does not own, unless it is operated by a Pool, when it may take in the grain of its Pool members. The penalty for mixing grain in breach of the act is 2 years' jail or \$5,000.00 fine.

When the overage in a terminal elevator in any grade which it is not allowed to mix exceeds a quarter of one per cent, the Government assesses the elevator operator (on the amount of such overage) the market spread in price between the grade containing the overage and the grade which is short by reason of having been mixed. In any public or semi-public terminal elevator, if grain is out of condition, or likely to go out of condition, the operator must notify the Board and the nearest grain inspecting officer, when the Board may, if it deems it urgent, authorize treatment of the grain. Otherwise it must notify the owner before doing so.

Warehouse receipts must be registered both as to weight and grade, and a department will be set up by the board of grain commissioners for the proper registering of these documents. The bond required to be furnished by operators of terminal elevators has also been raised.

Grades.—The act defines the first five grades of hard spring wheat, namely 1 hard, to 4 Northern. This is the first time 4 Nor. has been defined by Statute. It also defines three grades of Alberta winter wheat, six grades of Durum, three grades of white spring and six grades of mixed wheat, two of which consist of combinations of red or white spring or winter and four of which consist of mixtures of spring, winter and Durum. By this means it is hoped to make a very great reduction in the number of grades that heretofore have been set upon grain. It also provides for three grades of C. W. white seed oats, five grades of feed oats and a grade of mixed feed oats, heretofore known as wild oats or oat scalplings. It also provides for three grades of c. w. six rowed barley, three grades of c. w. 2 rowed barley, three grades of c. w. treble barley and four grades of mixed barley. It also provides for four grades of c. w. flax. It also provides for four grades of c. w. rye and two grades of ergoty rye. It also provides for four grades of c. w. buckwheat.

Signifying the harvesting trend in 1929 only 2,095 threshers were sold in Western Canada, against 3,925 combines.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Radio Broadcasting and Drouth

Grain Dealers Journal: Why do not some of the nation's scientific experts advocate the closing of all radio stations for a period of one month to bring about drouth relief.

I believe the millions of high voltage atoms continuously shot into the air dry the atmosphere to such an extent that the formation of rain clouds becomes difficult and in time almost impossible.

To work out this matter is more important than to have the farm board politicians and others travel about in private cars at the expense of taxpayers. The only thing they relieve us of is money, without service in return.—Victor Dewein, Forsythe, Ill.

Farm Board Organization Making Little Progress

Grain Dealers Journal: The West-Central Grain Corporation represents the Farm Board in this state, and it has made but little progress in signing up the farmers elevators as stockholders.

Outsiders are wondering how the losses of last year's pool operations were taken care of in the merger of the old Mid-West Pool.

I notice that the emissaries of the Farm Board have quit making evil assertions against the usefulness of the grain exchanges and the benefits of a live futures market.

The feeling among businessmen, including bankers, grain men and merchants, of this state, is very bitter against the Farm Board; and the farmers are enraged over the favoritisms of the "pegged price" and the "loan value" policies.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Omaha, Neb.

The Actual Cost of Membership in Nebraska

Grain Dealers Journal: Evidence is recited to me that organizations favored with loans from the Farm Board and authorized to solicit memberships of co-operative institutions have signed up two elevators in one section of Nebraska, the only two that have signed to my immediate knowledge.

One of these was shrewd. In order to take advantage of the pegged price and the loaning facilities it wanted to become a member. Under the rules of the regional plan it should have paid \$1,000. It offered the organizers \$100 flat for membership and got the membership.

The second, less bright, took membership on the basis of the regional plan, paying 10 per cent down with \$150 and giving notes to bring this up to \$1,500, these notes extending over a period of 10 years.

The solicitors came to another manager and wanted him to pay \$2,000 on the basis of the business he does. Knowing about the other two cases, he offered them \$200 for membership. This they were willing to accept, whereupon he told them he would first have to take it up with his directors. He did, telling his directors he considered the thing to be queer, with evidence of crookedness, whereupon they voted it down and retained their independence.

Co-operative companies who paid the full price for membership should confer with their neighbors regarding the cost.—Fairplay.

Midwest Marketing Agreement Killing Competition

Grain Dealers Journal: Under the rules of the Midwest Marketing Ass'n a farmers elevator joining its set-up must ship all wheat it handles to the Midwest Marketing Ass'n unless it can get a bid from private dealers which is a half-cent or better higher than the bid of the Ass'n. Thru Nebraska this is having a detrimental influence from the standpoint of the elevator.

A Hastings dealer called a country elevator that for many years had been on his list of good patrons. When he gave his bid the country man, whose directors had seen fit to join the Midwest Marketing Ass'n, said that while he longed to do business with him, he was prevented from doing so because of the terms of the elevator membership in the Ass'n. The Hastings wholesale man hung up the receiver, took out his list of patrons and crossed the elevator's name off his list.

Ambition?

Grain Dealers Journal: About every so often I get all burned up at seeing an elevator agent sitting in a chair with his feet cocked up on the scale desk, childishly looking at the pictures in a Sears-Roebuck or Montgomery Ward catalogue with no thought in mind other than that it is a dull day and the farmers are bringing in mighty little grain. In every lazy movement as he endlessly turns the pages back and forth from the lady's woolen underwear section to that part of the book showing the latest wrinkles for perfecting broken-down flivvers, he will express happiness in the unpleasant fact that it is a dull day and he can sit in the chair and shoo the flies away for an hour or two at a time.

There are opportunities for developing business, there are opportunities for initiating progress, but in modern times they do not knock at the door of the fellow who spends his time wearing holes thru the wrinkles in the seat of a pair of over-size overalls.



Wrecked Drier, Working House and Track Shed of Western Maryland R.R. Elevator at Baltimore, Md. [See pages 307, 308, 309.]

One prominent grain man who also dealt in lumber, told me he considered the lumbermen a much higher type than the grain men. It seemed they had sense enough to get together and work together in their own interests. If they wanted something they went after it and got it. I took issue with him, remarking that the grain men were a pretty high type of business men, with maybe a greater feeling of benevolence, which accounted for his misconception.

But when I see the occasional agent who exhibits no more intelligence than a Mexican laborer at a railway section, and when I see country elevators whose managers can think of no less disastrous method of fighting competition than by over bidding, I sometimes hang my head and wonder if maybe I wasn't wrong.—Nebraska Solicitor.

Buying Elevators in Nebraska

Grain Dealers Journal: Both line companies and individual grain dealers have been quick to sense the fact that the Farm Board has about sung its swan song in Nebraska, for they are investing in elevators.

The Citizens Grain Co. of Chester took over three houses of the Hebron Grain Co., the Fuller Grain Co. taking over the farmers and independent elevators at Gilead, Hebron and Byron besides some more out West. Consolidated Flour Mills taking over the old farmers line of six elevators out of Hastings and adding parts of another line, and the Nebraska-Iowa increased its line.

It is believed that conditions are returning to the old system whereby greater profits can be made thru merchandising than for some time past.

Individual dealers also are buying or building at many points, among them Malm, Wilcox, O'Neill, Dorchester, Stella, North Platte, Dakota City and Lewellen.

The elevators that joined the Union or the Pool last spring are pretty well sickened of the deal now. The howling is largely the wailing of politicians.—E. W. M.

Legge Will Never Go to Heaven

Grain Dealers Journal: It is to be regretted that farmers and farmers elevator companies and co-operative societies keep falling as victims for all and every present day scheme to rob them of their money and birthright as well.

After the crack-up of the Rural Grain Co. one might naturally expect the boys that got hooked to talk a little, but they haven't started—so I hope none of them got damaged. The next bug to shake off the bush is the Farmers Union. They seem to have a fairly good foot-hold with a great many influential farmers that order cars and either load with loaders or scoop the grain in the cars.

Looks to me now as though the Farmers National Grain Corp. is openly admitting its connection with the Rural Grain Co. thru its activities in accepting other more recently organized regional units of the present political set-up. The Rural outfit seems to have been much rottener when sponsored by the government than any private or individual firm would dare to have been, and prospects for future regional units do not loom any brighter.

Legge will never go to heaven. He toots 'his horn loudly in this country about reducing the acreage, and his International Harvester salesman abroad sell Russia alone enough orders to keep the Milwaukee plant going 24 hours a day until at least the first of the year. With his splendid success at marketing the 1929 crop, I anticipate that the farmers of the country will all give him their 1930-31 crops,—not to mention all of

their harvesting and other farm machinery business.

The managers of some farmers elevators certainly blew their horn while it was in tune,—at the time the Rural outfit posted the \$1.18 bid and concurrently advertised they were a governmental agency,—but from the way the situation has turned out it must have been a cheap horn and got out of tune mighty easily. It is too bad that Legge's set-up has "struck" so many, but as I look at it they should have looked upon them as a week sister from the start and treated the Rural outfit accordingly. The collapse was one of the rottenest things in connection with the whole movement.

I heard a so-called "auditor's report" of the Rural Grain Co. read at a meeting of its stockholders at Ft. Dodge, Ia., on July 7, and am convinced that there are a whole bunch of niggers in that wood pile. Hope you can unearth something that will make some of these politically minded get back to the farm and be glad to stay there.—A Sucker from the Hawkeye State.

Explosion in Floating Grain Elevator

An explosion occurred on a floating grain elevator moored at Pier No. 9, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y., on Aug. 19, but whether of dust or otherwise is not stated.

A sheet of flame followed the blast, but the flames were subdued by three companies of firemen after an hour's work.

Explosion at the Western Maryland Elevator

Speedy restoration of the working facilities of the wrecked Western Maryland Elevator followed the explosion of Aug. 20. At the time of the explosion, 11:50 a. m., daylight savings time, there was a total stock of 3,100,000 bus. of grain in the elevator, of which approximately 90,000 bus. were in bins in the workhouse, where the force of the explosion was greatest, and the balance of the stock in the large storage tanks, seventy-five feet from this workhouse.

Immediately after the disaster the railroad company put into action its wrecking facilities, clearing away the debris which amounted to hundreds of tons. During the same time all the damaged grain in the elevator had been removed by an improvised system of spouts, to scows and cars, all within four days. Three hundred men worked day and night and within two days moved 140 carloads of debris. Forms were built for a new wall 212 ft. high and towers erected to facilitate the pouring of fresh concrete.

All the operating machinery in the workhouse was put out of commission, but the railroad spared no time in getting contractors from the West, as well as locally, to start in at once in reconstruction, and to put into commission the machinery that was least damaged, in order to facilitate the delivery of grain to ships or cars with as little



Top of Working House and Wrecked Conveyor Galleries of Western Maryland R.R. Co.'s Elevator at Baltimore, Md. [See pages 306, 308, 309.]

delay as possible. By this prompt action on the part of the railroad management, they were able to notify the grain trade, by 10 a. m., Aug. 25, or within five days after the disaster, thruout the country that the elevator was in position to deliver grain to ships or cars. There were but a few cars awaiting unloading, and these were taken care of within a few days, as the unloading facilities were rapidly being restored.

One floor of the drier building was heaved up and the sheet metal vents on the outside gave way, saving the drier house. Most of the garners and scales were bent out of shape.

The total damage to grain from the explosion and the fire which followed will not exceed \$15,000 in value. This amount, however, will be scaled down considerably, in salvaging the grain, which was only partially damaged, and the amount found to be totally worthless will not exceed in value \$3,500.

The storage tanks, which held slightly less than 3,000,000 bus. of the total contents of the elevator, were unharmed and the grain therein remains intact.

On Sept. 3 three steamers, the Anaconda, the West Arrow and the Nicoline Maersk, loaded more than 100,000 bus. wheat at the elevator.

From investigation by the best authorities of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other experts, the original

explosion took place in one of the large open receiving pits in the train shed, and indications are that after the first explosion took place, it passed from the unloading pit to all parts of the entire structure.

Employees were cleaning up the tunnel and placing the spilled grain and sweepings upon a conveyor belt, and the material so collected went into bin No. 41. The greater force of the explosion appears to have been exerted in Bin No. 41, from the condition of the wrecked head house, having been propagated into the bin from the point where the flash started, presumably in the unloading pit.

The experts agree, and have publicly stated, that if the plant had not been as free of dust as it was at the time, and equipped with every known contrivance to prevent such happenings, the possibilities are that the entire elevator would have been wrecked, which would have caused a great many more casualties, and destroyed practically all the grain in store there.

In reconstruction, glass windows were put in that by opening out can relieve the pressure of the explosion.

The contract to repair the damage was executed by the M. A. Long Co.

The photographs reproduced herewith show how complete was the wreck in the part of the plant where the explosion was localized. An early report on the explosion was published on page 245 of Aug. 27 number.



Ruins Immediately Over Track Shed of Western Maryland R.R. Elevator at Baltimore, Md.
[See pages 306, 307, 309.]

Dust Explosion Wrecks Minneapolis Elevator

A dust blast that blew the roof 200 feet wrecked the Devereux Elevator at Minneapolis, Minn., operated by the E. F. Carlston Co., at 3:05 a. m., Aug. 26.

The elevator was built many years ago by the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., on the Great Northern tracks. It was remodeled in 1907 by the W. P. Devereux Co. and three concrete tanks 17 ft. in diameter and 56 ft. high added to the original cribbed structure, making the total storage 350,000 bus. The building was 160x60 by 58 ft. to cribbing. Besides the cleaning machinery it contained much feed grinding equipment.

It had been decided to run the plant nights and the explosion occurred on the first night while two men, Philip Olsen, grinder, and Harold Barnett, were working on the first floor, where they were seen a few minutes before the explosion by a railroad watchman. The watchman at the Union Terminal Elevator heard a deep rumble and saw a blue flame 100 ft. high; and immediately the whole structure was a mass of fire. The walls of the building puffed out. Wreckage blown high in air started a score of small fires. The bins contained 2,700 tons of screenings.

The remains of Barnett were recovered under the wreckage of a wall.

The building was valued at \$70,000 and the grain and screenings at \$40,000. The heat was so intense that the grain in the concrete tanks ignited, but they served to protect the Union Elevator, close by.

Collapse of Elevator at Perley, Minn.

With a roar like the falls of Niagara the elevator of the Lee Elevator Co., at Perley, Minn., dropped five feet on Aug. 22, under its load of 35,000 bus. of wheat, and some barley and rye.

The house was 29 years old. Manager M. A. Larson had climbed out of the basement only 15 minutes before.

Three carloads of wheat were spilled, a loaded car on the track was wrecked, and a wall was burst near the top.

A portable elevator was pressed into service to save the spilled grain, and what remains in the house will be removed preparatory to rebuilding.

Pools Owe Government \$170,000,000

In the 13 months since it was created the Federal Farm Board has paid out \$240,000,000, of which about \$70,000,000 has been repaid with \$1,000,000 interest, leaving \$170,000,000 outstanding.

Three months ago the board had approximately 126 million dollars outstanding.

The 170 million dollars outstanding is divided roughly among the commodity groups as follows: Wheat and grain, \$83,000,000; cotton, \$60,000,000; wool and mohair, \$8,500,000; raisins and grapes, \$8,000,000; dairy products, \$6,000,000; Florida citrus, \$2,000,000; live stock, \$1,250,000; tobacco, \$500,000; sour cherries, \$400,000, and rice, \$400,000.

Other commodity groups to which the board's financial aid is available are apples, beans, dried fruits, figs, honey, poultry and eggs, and grass seeds.

The greater part of the \$170,000,000 outstanding is believed to represent alleged "loans" on wheat and cotton at \$1.25 or \$1.16 per bushel on wheat and 16 cents per pound on cotton, but which have turned out to be purchases by the government, the Pools being unable to repay the loans.

Remove the Futures Tax for Real Relief

BY CHARLES E. SCARRITT, CHICAGO, ILL.

In these days when so much effort is being made by the politicians and other theorists to "help the farmer" would it not be well to consider the much criticized and probably little appreciated Regular Grain Exchanges that have grown up through the efforts and by the results of the experience of the best minds in the Grain Trade over a period of a great many years? They are in my opinion the best friends the farmer ever had. Thru their machinery in providing a market at any minute of the day for what the farmer has to sell, they have been of invaluable service. When the farmer arrives at his local elevator with a wagon load of grain he finds a ready market-for cash-at a price that reflects the value of his property based on keen competition, not only in this country but in the markets of the world. There is no other commodity which is bought and sold that is handled on as small a margin of profit between producer and consumer as grain.

The first handler, the operator of the country elevator, exacts as his charge only a few cents a bushel. The next stage in the movement into consumption, the commission merchant, charges but one per cent. Much of the grain arriving at terminal markets goes to millers and manufacturers and from them into

direct consumption. That portion of the arrivals which passes into the shipping and export trade is by reason of keen competition handled at a minimum of profit. Where would the farmer find so ready a market if there were no large grain exchanges?

If he were compelled to keep his grain on the farm until actual consumers were ready to take his products, a great deal would be lost, as much of it is perishable and would soon become unfit for either human or animal food.

Why not try the experiment of working with Congress to have the tax on transactions for future delivery (which by the way was "a war tax") repealed as well as other hampering restrictions which not only interfere with the proper reflection of values but are a source of waste of taxpayer's money and provide jobs for a large corps of unnecessary and unproductive workers? With the removal of the restrictions referred to, men of large means with the courage to invest in grain for future delivery would be able to operate again and the markets function normally instead of being subject to the unsettling influences such as have been experienced recently when some Farm Board official says this, that or the other and then the next day denies that he said it.

With a market that would be allowed to function normally according to legitimate factors such as crop progress, supply and demand, and all world conditions, the farmer would soon

find that the Regular Exchanges are his best friends.

Chicago Board May Stiffen Contract Grades

Changes in the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade to make the pit more attractive to buyers are being agitated.

One suggestion is that a buyer in the pit may obtain spring wheat or soft or hard winter wheat by a change in the rules.

It is contemplated that the rule permitting track deliveries on futures be restricted to country run grain in emergencies, instead of permitting the warehousemen to load grain out of their houses into cars for delivery.

The requirement that open trades of large operators be reported for scrutiny by the government again is charged with killing the trade in futures, which shows a shrinkage compared with last year; and a movement is afoot to have the reports discontinued.

Cutting corn at the ground level is an effective method of controlling the borer. At harvest time very few borers have worked down to the ground level.



Blocks of Concrete, Reinforcing Rods, Sheet Metal and Trestlework Shattered by Explosion of Dust in the Grain Elevator of the Western Maryland Railroad Co., at Port Covington, Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 20, 1930. [See three preceding pages.]

Grain Market Factors

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	59,540,000	37,786,000	69,891,000
Argentine	4,970,000	33,132,000	8,316,000
Australian	6,760,000	7,536,000	6,512,000
Indian	3,112,000	248,000	264,000
Russian	7,792,000	.....	.....
Others	7,686,000	4,612,000	6,776,000
Total	89,860,000	83,314,000	91,759,000
Season .....	.....	610,452,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	2,396,000	31,578,000	16,640,000
Argentine	136,463,000	176,168,000	229,642,000
African	1,182,000	13,767,000	13,386,000
Russian	16,977,000	8,000	680,000
Others	57,429,000	8,955,000	28,814,000
Total	214,447,000	230,476,000	289,162,000
Season .....	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	517,000	2,150,000	2,872,000
Argentine	3,107,000	1,336,000	90,000
Others	2,290,000	1,568,000	1,150,000
Total	5,914,000	5,054,000	4,112,000
Season .....	.....	66,297,000	62,908,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1 ..	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Sept. 6	203,241,000	207,870,000	174,454,000
Shipments July 1 to Sept. 6	101,485,000	112,540,000	89,598,000
Stocks on Sept. 6 ..	145,101,000	145,986,000	76,685,000
Consumption July 1 to Sept. 6	45,566,000	35,399,000	41,936,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 1 ..	1,599,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Sept. 6	228,456,000	254,926,000	288,992,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Sept. 6	145,821,000	158,996,000	191,676,000
Stocks Sept. 6	2,931,000	2,606,000	7,304,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Sept. 6	81,303,000	94,376,000	108,090,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1 ..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Sept. 6	33,500,000	41,503,000	33,296,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Sept. 6	13,220,000	21,836,000	13,259,000
Stocks on Sept. 6 ..	23,063,000	18,542,000	11,622,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Sept. 6	2,476,000	6,768,000	9,563,000

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
June 14.....	115,190,000	3,543,000	118,733,000
June 21.....	112,207,000	3,283,000	115,490,000
June 28.....	109,985,000	2,770,000	112,755,000
July 5.....	113,897,000	2,916,000	116,813,000
July 12.....	120,334,000	2,835,000	123,169,000
July 19.....	129,290,000	2,865,000	132,155,000
July 26.....	145,361,000	2,928,000	148,289,000
Aug. 2.....	161,666,000	3,950,000	165,616,000
Aug. 9.....	171,784,000	4,536,000	176,320,000
Aug. 16.....	181,004,000	4,979,000	185,983,000
Aug. 23.....	189,911,000	5,822,000	195,733,000
Aug. 30.....	194,800,000	6,741,000	201,541,000

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
June 14.....	139,155,000	257,888,000	43,300,000
June 21.....	135,019,000	250,509,000	42,000,000
June 28.....	132,187,000	244,942,000	43,800,000
July 5.....	126,995,000	243,808,000	44,700,000
July 12.....	120,821,000	243,990,000	46,800,000
July 19.....	116,709,000	248,864,000	46,400,000
July 26.....	110,297,000	258,586,000	46,500,000
Aug. 2.....	106,544,000	272,160,000	46,000,000
Aug. 9.....	98,740,000	275,060,000	48,700,000
Aug. 16.....	95,396,000	281,379,000	50,000,000
Aug. 23.....	90,984,000	286,717,000	51,700,000
Aug. 30.....	90,617,000	292,158,000	53,000,000

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930—	July 26.....	Aug. 2.....	Aug. 9.....	Aug. 16.....	Aug. 23.....	Aug. 30.....
June 14.....	301,188,000	305,086,000	318,160,000	323,760,000	331,379,000	338,417,000
June 21.....	292,509,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 28.....	288,742,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 5.....	288,508,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 12.....	290,790,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 19.....	295,264,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions decreased 181,000 bu. last week, while corn increased 597,000 bu., oats 1,262,000 bu., rye 126,000 bu., and barley 167,000 bu. Details follow (last three ciphers omitted except in the totals):

	Public	Private	*Total	Year ago
Wheat	9,709	11,632	22,439,000	27,980,000
Corn	230	814	1,154,000	1,008,000
Oats	1,209	5,746	7,575,000	6,448,000
Rye	4,218	1,490	5,863,000	3,209,000
Barley	6	380	386,000	980,000

*Includes 1,118,000 bu., wheat; 110,000 bu., corn 620,000 bu., oats and 155,000 bu., rye afloat.

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago decreased 292,000 bu. for the week, while corn increased 53,000 bu., oats 210,000 bu. and rye 93,000 bu. Details follows:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	9,419,000	9,626,000	14,787,000
Corn	229,000	176,000	260,000
Oats	1,209,000	999,000	186,000
Rye	4,218,000	4,125,000	1,444,000

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	16,186,500	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000
Aug.	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	39,598,000
Sept.	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	39,598,000
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	36,044,000
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	26,698,000
Dec.	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	11,986,000
Jan.	13,825,000	9,559,000	11,558,500	11,558,500
Feb.	9,347,500	8,704,000	6,536,000	6,536,000
Mar.	7,251,500	9,152,000	7,289,500	7,289,500
Apr.	7,253,000	8,928,000	7,659,500	7,659,500
May	10,064,000	16,986,000	8,626,000	8,626,000
June	12,287,000	8,902,000	8,093,000	8,093,000

Exports	.....	.....	.....	.....
crop yr.	150,852,000	165,682,000	204,076,000	204,076,000

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

	Wheat	1928	1927
Apr. 26.....	136,190,000	114,787,000	61,697,000
May 3.....	132,858,000	112,684,000	59,476,000
May 10.....	126,310,000	108,453,000	57,269,000
May 17.....	122,246,000	103,326,000	54,093,000
May 24.....	118,435,000	98,393,000	50,616,000
May 31.....	116,846,000	96,427,000	48,627,000
June 7.....	114,483,000	94,487,000	47,089,000
June 14.....	112,335,000	93,430,000	43,770,000
June 21.....	109,641,000	92,148,000	41,065,000
June 28.....	107,475,000	92,707,000	38,922,000
July 5.....	110,953,000	96,196,000	39,097,000
July 12.....	116,797,000	102,341,000	40,515,000
July 19.....	125,191,000	108,308,000	44,404,000
July 26.....	139,694,000	120,220,000	53,396,000
Aug. 2.....	155,194,000	137,387,000	62,316,000
Aug. 9.....	165,501,000	156,013,000	72,055,000
Aug. 16.....	174,020,000	169,368,000	79,065,000
Aug. 23.....	182,275,000	176,827,000	84,140,000
Aug. 30.....	187,505,000	182,400,000	87,914,000
Sept. 6.....	191,088,000	184,408,000	91,239,000

	Corn	1928	1927
Apr. 26.....	21,868,000	28,194,000	33,556,000
May 3.....	19,986,000	25,687,000	31,315,000
May 10.....	17,056,000	22,827,000	31,127,000
May 17.....	13,984,000	19,481,000	28,131,000
May 24.....	11,762,000	16,596,000	26,362,000
May 31.....	10,825,000	14,259,000	25,496,000
June 7.....	10,266,000	12,665,000	23,237,000
June 14.....	9,510,000	11,628,000	20,324,000
June 21.....	8,543,000	10,588,000	18,376,000
June 28.....	6,825,000	13,054,000	16,008,000
July 5.....	5,916,000	13,355,000	14,518,000
July 12.....	4,344,000	13,749,000	12,411,000
July 19.....	3,643,000	12,085,000	11,037,000
July 26.....	3,365,000	10,403,000	11,941,000
Aug. 2.....	3,656,000	8,751,000	13,267,000
Aug. 9.....	3,046,000	8,285,000	13,432,000
Aug. 16.....	2,653,000	7,105,000	12,483,000
Aug. 23.....	3,287,000	5,799,000	10,228,000
Aug. 30.....	3,940,000	5,417,000	9,516,000
Sept. 6.....	4,583,000	5,021,000	8,176,000

	Oats	1928	1927
Apr. 26.....	16,565,000	10,774,000	11,168,000
May 3.....	16,242,000	10,276,000	9,919,000
May 10.....	14,250,000	10,234,000	8,627,000
May 17.....	13,012,000	9,393,000	7,683,000
May 24.....	12,219,000	9,427,000	6,817,000
May 31.....	12,652,000	9,280,000	7,086,000
June 7.....	12,644,000	8,176,000	6,137,000
June 14.....	12,490,000	7,905,000	5,159,000
June 21.....	11,687,000	7,550,000	4,281,000
June 28.....	10,875,000	7,430,000	3,225,000
July 5.....	9,867,000	7,501,000	2,742,000
July 12.....	8,894,000	7,133,000	2,504,000
July 19.....	7,920,000	6,975,000	2,059,000
July 26.....	6,925,000	7,403,000	1,843,000
Aug. 2.....	8,467,000	7,626,000	2,377,000
Aug. 9.....	12,393,000	10,275,000	2,042,000
Aug. 16.....	16,223,000	13,049,000	6,656,000
Aug. 23.....	19,679,000	19,060,000	10,964,000
Aug. 30.....	23,230,000	23,488,000	13,376,000
Sept. 6.....	26,440,000	24,079,000	15,257,000

Oats Exports

The exports of oats from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1930	1929	1928	1927
Mos.	362,000	681,000	615,000	406,000
Jan.	153,000	439,000	329,000	167,000
Feb.	221,000	500,000	447,000	222,000

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Aug. 1, 1930 Bus.	July 1, 1930 Bus.	Aug. 1, 1929 Bus.	Aug. 1, 1928 Bus.
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	196,160	138,650	172,180	75,060
W. of Rockies.....	5,750	3,470	4,650	4,240
Canada.....	102,980	124,270	99,390	68,880
U. S. A., flour as wht.	20,230	19,030	13,440	8,810
Canada, flour as wheat	540	490	390	350
Total in N. Amer.....	325,660	285,910	290,050	157,340
U. K. wheat stock....	5,240	5,360	5,360	8,780
U. K. flour as wheat..	1,240	1,040	880	1,330
Australia.....	33,500	42,500	20,000	9,500
Argentina.....	7,000	6,240	16,200	5,880
Afloat for U. K. direct	13,680	11,290	11,590	10,250
Afloat for Cont. direct	17,700	16,720	19,050	23,200
Afloat for orders.....	7,840	9,840	6,990	11,240
Total European, Argentine and afloat	86,200	92,990	80,070	70,180
Grand Total.....	411,860	378,900	370,120	227,520

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.	752,000	12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.	855,000	8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.	954,000	4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr.	954,000	2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May	764,000	972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June	708,000	905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July	330,000	768,000	796,000	631,000
Aug.	810,000	943,000	388,000	
Sept.	600,000	611,000	507,000	
Oct.	623,000	744,000	457,000	
Total.....	40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000	

Rye Exports

The exports of rye from all United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce for each month, for years named, were as follows (not including rye flour):

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	25,000	186,000	489,000	795,000
Feb.	33,000	113,000	428,000	588,000
March	53,000	85,000	298,000	783,000
April	45,000	26,000	363,000	4,498,000
May	10,000	360,000	3,324,000	5,857,000
June	18,000	292,000	1,293,000	3,571,000
July	17,000	95,000	192,000	305,000
Aug.	464,000	691,000	1,316,000	
Sept.	1,217,000	2,450,000	7,734,000	
Oct.	558,000	3,074,000	6,398,000	
Nov.	17,000	1,389,000	2,838,000	
Dec.	21,000	489,000	1,259,000	
Year	3,434,000	14,480,000	35,942,000	

Barley Exports

The exports of barley (bus.) from principal United States ports, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, for each month, for years named, were as follows:

Mos.	1930	1929	1928	1927
Jan.	574,000	1,925,000	1,701,000	1,006,000
Feb.	823,000	2,974,000	879,000	1,257,000
March	624,000	1,918,000	688,000	2,121,000
April	624,000	1,627,000	654,000	1,151,000
May	1,207,000	1,032,000	1,092,000	1,337,000
June	397,000	2,519,000	1,663,000	1,186,000
July	554,000	3,817,000	1,999,000	2,360,000
Aug.	4,357,000	8,583,000	4,065,000	
Sept.	5,991,000	14,363,000	6,637,000	
Oct.	1,532,000	11,342,000	6,927,000	
Nov.	815,000	4,866,000	6,290,000	
Dec.	1,017,000	6,549,000	3,425,000	
Year	29,532,000	54,379,000	37,962,000	

Montreal—The grain boat Donald Stewart of the Canadian Steamship Lines, was sunk in eighteen feet of water, near Cornwall, Ont., following a collision with the steamer Keyvive on Aug. 21. The Stewart had a hole amidships and part of her cargo of 80,000 bus. of wheat was flooded.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 30.—The movement of wheat through this terminal is very heavy. —J. B. Gillespie, supt., Halliday Elvtr. Co.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 30.—With a list of charters and parcel space well over 3,000,000 bus. dated for shipment from Portland during the next 60 days, and an assurance that about 1,000,000 bus. of additional storage will be available at Terminal No. 4 during September, the congestion menace has been removed for the present.—Portland Grain Exchange.

Toledo, O., Aug. 19.—Answers to a questionnaire sent to Ohio country elevator shippers show that 140 stations have shipped 2,692,000 bus. and have in store in elevators 900,000 bus. of wheat. These same stations estimate 40% still in the farmers hands of which 27% will be fed. Or, in other words, farmers in the neighborhood of 140 stations expect to feed over one-half million bus. of wheat. Reports from southern Ohio estimate corn crop from 15 to 40% while northern Ohio guess 40 to 85% of normal, the best reports coming from Van Wert county.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Corn Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Amarillo	27,000	12,000	1,500	
Baltimore	68,949	60,428	*	
Chicago	6,587,000	5,604,000	4,354,000	3,727,000
Cincinnati	412,500	573,000	313,500	495,000
Denver	531,500	334,500	303,000	103,500
Duluth	107,579	52,519	47,000	55,000
Ft. William		7,990	8,344	7,990
Hutchinson	29,900	15,600	No Record	
Indianapolis	2,359,500	2,500,500	1,782,000	2,046,000
Kansas City	2,203,500	1,503,000	1,572,000	1,221,000
Milwaukee	1,111,480	788,840	552,275	797,661
Minneapolis	613,680	523,640	329,570	534,280
New Orleans	107,161	98,189	14,252	105,519
New York	130,500	92,500		
Omaha	1,660,400	1,234,800	1,657,600	1,474,200
Peoria	1,701,300	2,235,650	1,198,250	1,202,750
Philadelphia	11,540	12,285		
Portland, Ore.	132,000	160,900		189
St. Joseph	586,500	775,500	370,500	637,500
St. Louis		2,445,300		1,609,400
San Francisco	60,714	75,357		
Superior	101,043	67,701	47,000	55,000
Toledo	66,250	82,500		7,945
Wichita	33,800	53,300	3,900	14,300

* Exports only.

Wheat Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Amarillo	879,000	720,000	202,500	60,000
Baltimore	3,604,826	2,477,693	*781,985	*511,603
Chicago	6,405,000	13,502,000	3,172,000	7,536,000
Cincinnati	158,400	1,056,000	296,000	921,600
Denver	1,313,600	1,660,800	67,200	62,400
Duluth	17,162,908	15,876,962	9,994,651	8,693,848
Ft. William	11,121,848	2,372,628	15,950,744	6,457,276
Galveston	No Record		*7,220,315	*6,880,150
Houston	No Record		*825,202	
Hutchinson	4,292,400	5,814,200	No Record	
Indianapolis	642,000	2,060,000	784,000	728,000
Kan. City	11,680,020	13,543,560	11,360,250	11,550,480
Milwaukee	1,148,840	2,307,560	773,742	2,909,808
Minneapolis	21,079,580	22,899,600	6,999,690	9,138,480
Montreal		7,733,437		4,483,186
New Orleans	3,058,020	2,433,970	1,916,937	759,936
New York	6,249,000	3,287,100	5,484,000	2,847,000
Omaha	14,448,000	13,811,200	9,163,000	10,217,200
Peoria	265,800	552,300	335,200	458,300
Philadelphia	527,118	365,366	1,102,411	127,959
Port., Ore.	5,270,750	5,923,250	2,819,978	2,783,656
St. Joseph	2,226,000	2,844,000	1,288,500	1,546,500
St. Louis		7,754,600		5,484,400
San Fran.	169,300	228,333		
Superior	12,304,160	11,834,205	8,270,997	6,894,900
Toledo	1,814,750	3,095,275	213,805	631,590
Wichita	3,622,500	4,562,600	1,846,500	3,332,000

* Exports only.

Barley Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Amarillo	24,000	46,500	6,000	13,500
Baltimore	7,339	10,750	*	*89,544
Chicago	744,000	1,855,000	405,000	465,000
Cincinnati	41,600	12,800	3,200	
Denver	124,800	256,000	6,400	112,000
Duluth	5,450,630	1,169,250	597,824	4,858,474
Ft. William	2,395,000	809,934	1,618,115	6,414
Galveston	No record			*765,000
Houston	No record			80,000
Hutchinson	88,200	84,000	No record	
Indianapolis	24,000	6,000	1,500	6,000
Kansas City	459,200	628,800	288,000	420,800
Milwaukee	2,278,675	3,912,570	406,650	1,397,104
Minneapolis	5,007,470	5,133,030	1,630,510	3,430,500
New York	25,500	586,000	57,000	1,080,000
Omaha	316,800	488,000	216,000	456,000
Peoria	435,200	485,200	114,800	129,000
Philadelphia	4,950			
Portland, Ore.	26,100	65,600		
St. Joseph	38,500	42,000	8,750	14,000
San Francisco	2,104,250	2,029,500		
Superior	1,846,775	4,344,186	745,237	3,572,188
Toledo	7,400	16,800	1,300	
Wichita	101,400	58,500	44,200	19,500

* Exports only.

Oats Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Amarillo	9,000	22,500	*	7,500
Baltimore	143,289	82,039	*	
Chicago	7,572,000	10,688,000	4,040,000	4,949,000
Cincinnati	694,000	300,000	408,000	178,000
Denver	44,000	84,000	18,000	36,000
Duluth	668,503	1,130,535	82,560	184,571
Ft. William	456,253	456,917	1,240,062	769,773
Hutchinson		1,500	No Record	
Indianapolis	2,446,000	3,656,000	1,310,000	2,800,000
Kansas City	656,000	734,000	304,000	320,000
Milwaukee	3,365,790	6,154,820	855,850	1,991,536
Minneapolis	5,905,910	6,601,610	1,649,470	2,820,500
New Orleans	57,972	48,000	4,498	36,445
New York	162,800	471,000		
Omaha	678,000	1,578,000	436,000	906,000
Peoria	1,607,400	2,217,400	663,750	1,291,350
Philadelphia	122,322	99,356		
Portland, Ore.	159,600	197,600	4,198	1,226
St. Joseph	396,000	98,000	62,000	16,000
St. Louis		3,043,000		2,821,800
San Francisco	24,687	55,250		
Superior	691,343	309,791	106,445	85,560
Toledo	756,450	887,650	320,420	159,355
Wichita	4,500	18,000		13,500

* Exports only.

Rye Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	10,026	5,520	*	*
Chicago	366,000	648,000	454,000	73,000
Cincinnati	95,200	84,000	86,800	44,800
Denver	1,500	4,500		
Duluth	2,211,591	688,628	271,556	1,428,573
Ft. William	751,676	223,562	175,476	119,683

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Chipley, Fla., Aug. 25.—Our crops of corn and beans will be 50% short this year. Cotton best in years.—J. J. Daring.

Gracemont, Okla., Sept. 3.—Our crop here is very short on account of the dry weather. We will have some corn and cotton, but it is going to be a dull year for us.—C. A. Downing, mgr. C. A. Downing Elvtr. Co.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 4.—Soybeans in southern Indiana are looking unusually good since recent rains. Farmers have an unusually large acreage this year. Many farmers say they will realize as much on their soybean crops as they usually do on their corn.—W. B. C.

Ft. Collins, Colo., Aug. 17.—Had reports from every elevator yesterday regarding wheat sprouting in the shocks. Farmers in this country on irrigated land do not cap their shocks to efficiently shed water and the shocks have been badly drenched by the cloud bursts this country has been suffering during the last 10 days. In many cases local rainfall in that period has amounted to eight inches.—E. M.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 3.—Temperatures for the week averaged above normal and moisture conditions in the central and northern districts were favorable. Good rains were more or less general after the middle and corn made some improvement. The warm weather has caused rapid maturing and some cutting for silage has begun. The stalks are mostly short and there are some reports that the ears are not well filled.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 30.—Since your recent survey of the corn crop condition of the state we have had no rain, with the result that much of the corn which at that time appeared healthy and strong is now flaring. On the whole the corn in the bottomlands and on the peat soils is standing up under conditions better than anticipated, and assuming we will have normal weather conditions, we should, by Sept. 15, harvest a crop 75% of normal.—S. Kruse.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 27.—This section is going to have a fairly good corn crop regardless of the fact that we had several weeks of hot, dry weather, but from reports we get, nothing compared with what they have had in southern Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee and Kentucky. We have had plenty of rain in this section and no doubt there will be a big acreage of wheat put in. These rains have made pastures and a good late crop of alfalfa.—J. A. Linderholm, sec'y Crowell Elvtr. Co.

Delavan, Ill., Aug. 29.—A great deal has been said about the damage to the growing crop of corn by the drouth, but it is my sincere opinion that the damage is not as great as claimed, taking the state as a whole. I find that the northern section of Illinois, while damaged some, should raise about an average crop for that territory. The middle section I believe will have from 60 to 70% of a normal crop, and the southern half of the state not more than 50%.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3.—Good rains fell over a belt across central Illinois and in parts of the northeast portion. These rains were too late to help corn but they are reviving pastures, benefiting soybeans, and improving the soil for plowing. There was little or no rain elsewhere. Much of the ground is too hard to plow. Corn is being fed for fodder. The drouth is very severe in parts of the southern division, and areas in the northern division are becoming drouthy. Corn is denting. The weather was moderately warm.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Cutting soy beans is well along with a fair to good yield. Some fall plowing was done, but previous to the last rains the ground was very dry and hard. In the south the drouth conditions were unrelieved and corn showed further deterioration. The condition now varies from almost a total failure in some localities to fairly good in the low bottom lands. Fall plowing was almost at a standstill owing to the entire absence of moisture in the subsoil. Soy beans made only a fair yield with some complaints of yellowing. Feeding of livestock is still necessary owing to the burned up condition of pastures, which are showing no improvement over last week.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Kansas College Expects Lower Wheat Prices

The Department of Agricultural Economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College recently issued the following forecast:

For three decades it has been an almost two to one chance that August top cash price at Kansas City will be lower than the July top which this year was 93 cents. From 1900 to 1909 top cash price in August at Kansas City was lower than the July top in 7 of the 10 years. From 1910 to 1919 the August price was lower 6 times and higher 4 times. In the last 10 years the August price has been down seven times and up three times. The three years in the last ten when August prices advanced were 1923, 1925 and 1927. These were poor wheat crop years for Kansas and the southwest. This year there is a surplus of hard winter wheat and the southwest has a fairly good crop of high quality.

In the futures market the open interest in September wheat at the close of July was larger than in any peak period for September future in the last 6 years except last year. Volume of trading is running most days only about 50 per cent of open interest. With this the season of heavy hedging sales and the liquidation period for September futures, this percentage of trading volume indicates a market where long liquidation and short selling are likely to work against the market with only short covering now and then to support it. It will take further damage to spring wheat to stimulate extensive short covering and increased volume of trading to lend much support to the August market from future trading.

Weakening Factors in Market Situation

In its quarterly review just issued the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that conditions in the Southern Hemisphere are favorable and much better than at the same period last year. No official estimate of the Argentine wheat acreage is yet available but trade reports indicate that seeding has been carried out under favorable conditions and that a full acreage has been seeded. Conditions for germination and growth have been generally good but it is much too early to speak definitely of the final outturn since the crop has yet to pass through the critical period. Considering the very poor outturn of a year ago, however, and the generally favorable prospects at the present time, some increase in this year's crop appears probable.

For Australia the wheat acreage is placed at the record figure of 17,000,000 acres as compared with 14,093,000 acres last year and the preceding record area of 14,840,000 acres for the 1928-29 harvest. Conditions for germination and growth in that country have also been favorable and a recent statement of the Commonwealth statistician suggested that with continued average conditions a crop of 200,000,000 bus. is not improbable. The preceding record harvest occurred in 1915-16 when, as a result of a special war-time effort, 179,000,000 bus. of wheat were harvested from 12,500,000 acres.

During each of the past five crop years, supplies of wheat in the United States have been materially above domestic requirements and with export demand for United States wheat restricted by liberal offerings of relatively cheap wheat from other surplus areas, stocks at the end of the season have showed an increased accumulation in each succeeding crop year.

Supplies of wheat for the current year appear to be fully adequate for market needs during the crop season although the distribution of supplies differs materially from that of a year ago when abundant harvests were secured in important areas and crops in exporting areas were relatively short. Stocks carried forward on the first of August although below those of a year ago are still large and these may continue to be a weakening factor in the market situation, particularly during the early months of the year.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Wheat											
	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Chicago	91½	91¾	91	.....	.....	88¾	88¾	87¾	89½	90¾	89½	87¾
Winnipeg	89½	89¾	90	.....	.....	86¾	85¾	85¾	87¾	88¾	86¾	84¾
Liverpool	103¾	102¾	103	102½	101½	100¾	100½	99¾	101	100¾	101¾	99¾
Kansas City	84½	84½	84¾	.....	.....	80¾	81½	81	82¾	84¾	83	81¾
Minneapolis	88½	88¾	88¾	87	.....	86	85¾	85¾	87¾	88¾	86¾	85¾
Duluth, durum	82¼	82¼	82¾	81¾	.....	80¾	78¾	78	80¾	81	78¾	78
St. Louis	90	90	89½	.....	.....	87¾	87	86	87¾	90¾	.....	.....
Milwaukee	91½	91¾	91	.....	.....	89	88¾	87¾	89¾	90¾	.....	.....
	Corn											
	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Chicago	91½	92¾	94¾	.....	.....	93¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92½	91½	92¾
Kansas City	87¾	88¾	90¾	.....	.....	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
St. Louis	91½	92¾	94¾	.....	.....	93¾	92¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	.....	.....
Milwaukee	91¾	92¾	95	.....	.....	93¾	93	92¾	92¾	92¾	.....	.....
	Oats											
	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Chicago	42¾	43¾	44¾	.....	.....	43	42¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43	42¾
Winnipeg	38	38¾	39¾	.....	.....	38	38	38	38¾	38¾	37¾	37
Minneapolis	39¾	39¾	40¾	39¾	.....	39	39	39¾	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾
Milwaukee	42¾	43¾	44¾	.....	.....	43¾	43	43	43¾	43¾	.....	.....
	Rye											
	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Chicago	62½	63¾	64¾	.....	.....	62½	.....	60½	61¾	63	61½	61¾
Winnipeg	56¾	56¾	56¾	.....	.....	53¾	52¾	50¾	51¾	52	51¾	51¾
Minneapolis	59¾	60¾	61¾	60¾	.....	60¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	60¾	59¾	58¾
Duluth .....	.....	.....	62¾	61	.....	60	58¾	58	59¾	60¾	59	58¾
	Barley											
	Aug. 27	Aug. 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	Sept. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 6	Sept. 8	Sept. 9
Minneapolis	53¾	53¾	54¾	53¾	.....	53	53¾	52¾	53¾	54¾	53¾	53
Winnipeg	39¾	39¾	39¾	.....	.....	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	37¾	37¾

This Year's Grading Factors

This year's wheat and oats crops have as a rule graded unusually high. Dry weather doubtless caused some shrinkage in the size of the kernels, but it held the moisture content at a comparatively low figure and it also held down the damage from smut.

Reports from some of the markets are as follows:

Fostoria, O.—This has been a banner year for wheat and oats. Quality weight, and moisture content have broken records. Our oats ranged from 34 to 39 lbs. per bu. and were bright and clean, aside from a mixture of different varieties on some farms.

Denver, Colo.—Early receipts of wheat were heavy test weight and very dry, with smut not as prevalent as in previous years.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The quality of our wheat crop was the best in many years. Grain sorghums, milo heads and threshed milo are also of splendid quality.

Baltimore, Md.—The general character of our wheat crop has been excellent and the percentage of smutty receipts, while still much larger than it should be, is lower than in previous years. New oats is grading mostly No. 2 white on general appearance and is showing test weights ranging from 34 to 37 lbs.

Bryan, O.—The finest quality of grain in many years was harvested by our farmers, this year. Practically all of our soft red winter wheat graded No. 1, with but very little dockage and that, chess. Oats is of exceptional quality, mostly grading No. 1, and that taking No. 2, is graded down because of the presence of other grains.

Great Falls, Mont.—Our wheat, this year, is of exceptional quality. It is bright, sound, dry and plump and contains no damage other than smut. The first 400 cars received at Great Falls averaged 60.4 lbs. per bu., with a moisture content ranging from 8 to 10 per cent. At Harlowton, the first 200 cars showed an average weight of 60.2 lbs., and an average protein content of 13.65 per cent.

Little Rock, Ark.—Our red oats were of extra good quality, very dry, all below 10 per cent moisture, graded No. 2, and none graded down because of smut. White oats are all grading No. 1 and 2, with test weights ranging from 32 to 36 lbs. Some of our wheat tested as high as 62 lbs. and a mixture of rye was the principal grading factor.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The quality of the grain reaching this market has been very satisfactory. Moisture content is low, test weight, per bushel, is high and color bright. Rye mixtures have been the chief grading factor in our wheat receipts. Oats have been of good color with moisture ranging from 8½ to 12 and test weight ranging from 33 to 36 lbs.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The soft red winter wheat crop tributary to this market was of exceptionally good quality. Smut was less serious than for several years and garlic was present about as it has been. The only outstanding factor in the crop, adverse to good quality, was the notable increase in "matter other than cereal grain," consisting, for the most part, of cockle.

Sioux City, Ia.—Have never seen the wheat as dry at marketing time. Winter wheat had a maximum moisture content of 11 per cent and a minimum of 7. Protein ranged from 10.50 to 11.50. Spring wheat is still drier, ranging from 6.5 to 9 per cent in moisture, and average test weight of 55.6 lbs. Thirty-eight per cent of our oats graded No. 2 white; 44 No. 3 white; 15 No. 4 white and 3.5 per cent, feed oats.

Murrays September Crop Report

Corn Crop 1,918,000,000 Bus.—The crop is the poorest since the crop of 1901. The condition Sept. 1 is 51.4% of normal, indicating a yield per acre of 18.9 bus.; a ten-year average yield is 27.8 bus. The declines of August are a continuation of the declines in July and more widespread in area. The heat and drouth has affected the corn crop in three ways; first, it has greatly increased the number of barren stocks; second, it has greatly stunted the size of ears, and third, it has caused much partial pollination, many ears having but few kernels developed. The cumulative effect of these three characteristics of this year's crop accounts for the low condition here shown. Some of our reporters from the southern states where early corn is now being gathered comment that 84 to 85 pounds of ear corn are necessary to shell out a 56 pound bushel of shelled corn. The government crop reporting service in its inquiry into yield per acre of corn, assumes 70 pounds of ear corn equivalent to 56 pounds of shelled corn.

Spring Wheat 237,000,000 Bus.—The spring crop, like the winter crop, is turning out somewhat better than earlier indications, present estimate being 64.3% of normal, indicating 11.6 bus. per acre. A ten-year average yield is about 12.6 bus.

Oats 1,330,000,000 Bus.—Oats, like spring wheat, was matured before the excessive drouth and heat, and yielded better than earlier expectations. The condition, 79.8% of normal, indicates a yield per acre of 31.7 bus., and a total crop of 1,330,000,000 bus., which is better than last year's short crop, but is slightly below the average production of recent years. The ten-year average yield per acre is about 31.0 bus., indicating that the yield per acre is up to the average.—Nat. C. Murray, stat., Clement, Curtis & Co.

Cromwell's Crop Report

Chicago, Ill.—Corn condition on Sept. 1 is estimated at 54% of normal, which indicates a yield of 19.8 bus. per acre and a crop of 2,009,000,000 bushels. There have been three smaller yields per acre in the last 60 years—17.0 bushels in 1901, 19.3 in 1894, and 18.6 in 1881. Corn crop in leading states in million bushels—Ohio 75, Ind. 102, Ill. 227, Minn. 119, Ia. 328, Mo. 87, So. Dak. 82, Nebr. 215, Kan. 83, and Tex. 85.

Irregularity of fields and localities is almost general; hence, husking returns may make necessary a much wider revision of the September estimate than usual. A large number of local people in the belt seem to be expecting a nearly normal weight of kernel and these are apt to be very much disappointed not only in weights at husking time but after shrinkage in the crib.

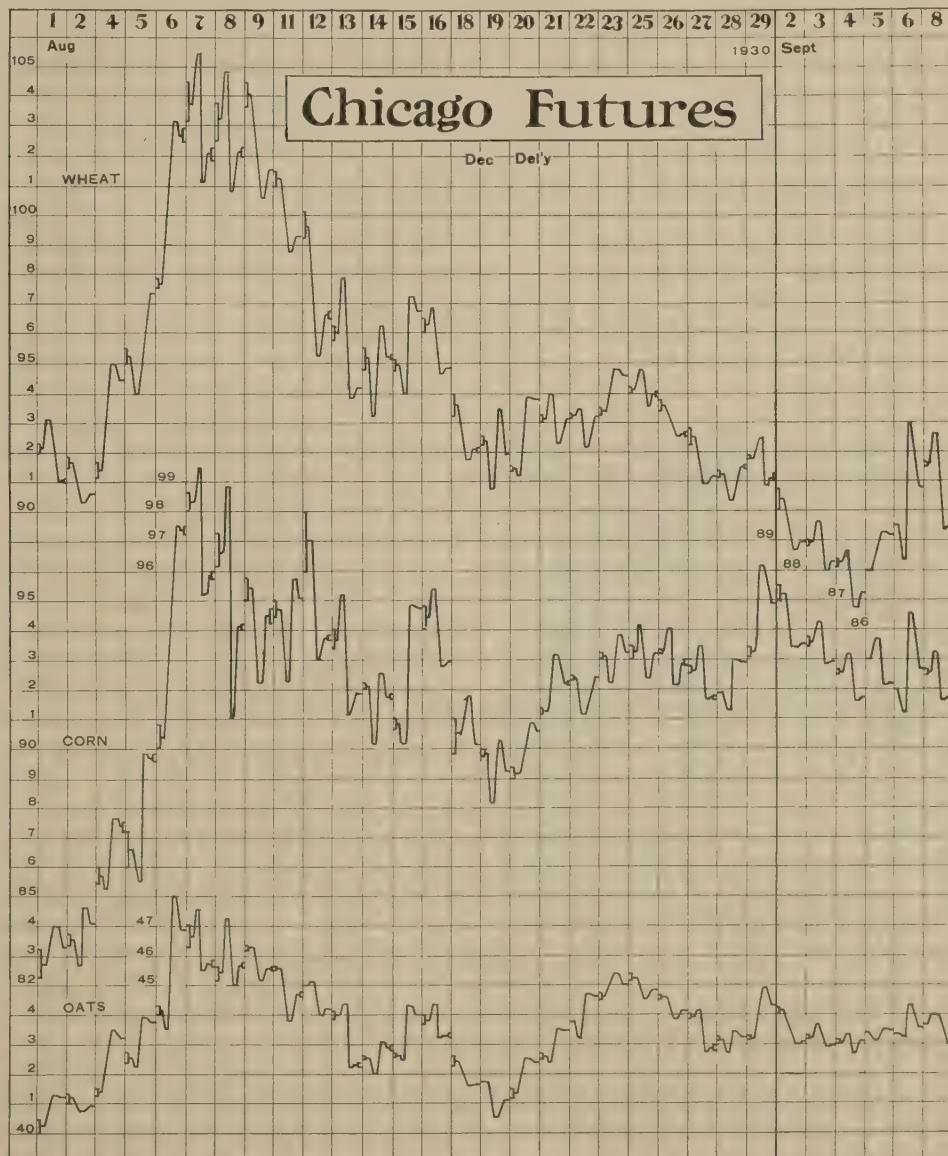
Spring wheat and durum promises 241,000,000 bushels. By leading states in million bushels—Minn. 17, N. D. 100, S. D. 38, Mont. 26, Wash.-Ore.-Ida. 40. The oats crop is estimated at 1,333,000,000 bushels. The barley crop is reduced to 297,000,000 bushels.

Farm Wheat Feeding

An estimate of the amount of wheat to be fed on farms in the United States would have to be predicated upon average relative prices of feeds for the season. Hence, an estimate based upon present relationships being maintained for the entire crop year is of little value. Were these present relationships to maintain each day throughout the period, we probably would feed our entire surplus. A minimum estimate of such usage is reasonable and in our opinion can be relied upon to be one hundred million bushels.

All Canada wheat is reduced from 392,000,000 to 369,000,000 bushels.

R. O. Cromwell, Stat., Lamson Bros. & Co.



Elevator Superintendents Organize Society

The meeting held at Chicago to organize the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents made up in the enthusiasm of those present for the limited attendance. As the conference proceeded the feeling grew that there was a field for the Association, and the elected officers are confident that the rank and file of superintendents will give it their support by joining in increasing numbers.

DEAN M. CLARK, Chicago, called the gathering to order at 10 a. m. in the Rose Room of the Hotel Sherman, Sept. 1.

CHARLES S. CLARK, Chicago, suggested that R. E. Garber of Enid, Okla., be temporary chairman.

MR. GARBER took the chair.

MR. CLARK: We had some difficulty in inducing some to come on account of the holiday. Those present evidently were not deterred by front page newspaper stories of reception com'ites with sawed-off shotguns. We want to warn you that there are a lot of sharp traders in town who would sell you the post office building at a bargain price.

Chicago's first reception com'ite went down to the mouth of the river to greet Noah, but the Illinois Central R. R. seized the ark and converted it into an elevator for us to store grain.

In every field of activity we have organizations to help men to their own advantage and increased efficiency. In the early days of organizing the grain ass'ns we had difficulty in getting them to come; but after a few meetings they discerned the benefits.

After the builders had completed one Chicago elevator it cost \$40,000 to put the house in condition to load grain. If the engineer had been a practical man he would have recognized the impossibility of successful operation. A questionnaire was sent out on how long it took to load a car and it showed a great diversity of results. The contractor is not so much interested in the operation of the building as he is in satisfying the specifications. Operation is the problem of the superintendent.

I feel there is a real opportunity for the superintendents to get together for their mutual advantage. Every effort in human endeavor has had a small beginning, and I do not want you to be discouraged by the small attendance.

I sincerely welcome you to the meeting. (Applause.)

C. F. SMITH, St. Louis, Mo., in response endorsed the plan of organizing.

D. M. CLARK called the roll of those present, and read letters warmly approving the contemplated society, some of which are published elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

EUGENE ARMS, manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, Chicago, made an address on the "Causes of Fires," which is published elsewhere, and added: I would recommend the lagging of head pulleys. Design the pulley large enough and then lag it. It does in our opinion eliminate a fire hazard. I hesitate to recommend it for the tendency might be to put in a smaller pulley and depend on the lagging to pull the belt.

O. F. PHILLIPS, of the Board of Review, Chicago: There is a big field for an organization of this kind. I receive in confidence from different parts of the country interesting data on handling grain under difficult conditions then current, and later have

questions come up on the same subject, but I can not pass it on because it is confidential. Many of the improved methods can be passed on to the members of an organization such as this.

Wheat harvested with the combine comes from the field without having gone thru the ripening process and must go thru that ripening process in the elevator. If the combined wheat contains weevil the ripening process is favorable to the propagation of the insect. Over 1,000,000 bus. of wheat went out of condition in a Chicago elevator, largely because it had been harvested with the combine. If you use good judgment in taking grain into the house and can prevent it going out of condition you can avoid the losses. These are some of the problems that can be discussed by the contemplated ass'n.

P. C. MILLER, Chicago: I have been in the business 40 years and have never yet put in a dust collecting system that I was satisfied with.

E. H. KARP, Chicago: Last November I visited the B. & O. Elevator at Baltimore and learned that a number of superintendents visiting the plant had mentioned the advisability of forming an organization of superintendents to pass along information. Superintendent C. E. Wood asked me what we could do about it. I decided that one of the best ways was to talk to Mr. Clark, and he has been working thru his Grain Dealers Journal. I am surprised that the attendance is not larger, as nearly all superintendents with whom I discussed the Ass'n were in favor of it.

Like everything else it has to get started. Our next meeting will show a real attendance and real results.

D. M. CLARK: We sent out several circular letters and have a good response. In the southwest many of the superintendents have been detained for the export wheat movement. We have received several checks for initiation fees. One group has remained away on account of vacation time. Out of 1,200 superintendents addressed only three said they were not interested.

MR. KARP: Some short-sighted owners feared it would be a labor organization.

RICHARD PRIDE, Chicago: The same fear developed on the organization of the Operative Millers many years ago; but now the mill owners are heartily in favor of it.

D. M. CLARK read the names of standing com'ites as follows: Uniform standards: Eugene Arms, H. T. McKay, Edwin Ahlskog, P. C. Miller and Bryce M. Hess. Legislation: R. R. Rossing, E. H. Karp and H. C. Wilber. Resolutions: Richard Pride, Ernest G. R. Peterson and C. F. Smith. Constitution and By-Laws: E. R. Anderson, J. Frank Smith, and E. H. Karp.

All of the elevator superintendents present were designated the nominations com'ite.

E. G. R. PETERSON, Chicago: In fumigating we tried a liquid that was put on with a sprinkling can but it was difficult to get the odor off; and now we are having wonderful results with a powder. We put the powder on and leave the windows open.

C. F. SMITH, when called on said: "I have a good deal to say when I have my overalls on."

J. FRANK SMITH, Chicago: An organization of this kind will be a wonderful help to all of us. One way to benefit by an organization of this kind is to be perfectly frank with one another. We each have little

tricks that we have in use that we can not give out to the general public because our first duty is to our employers.

For example, to take care of overloads we lagged a belt pulley and burned up a couple of belts. We rigged up an idler pulley with mercury so that the centrifugal force broke the electric circuit, and have not had a burned belt since we put it in operation five years ago.

These mechanical ideas that could be of benefit could be passed on to others instead of keeping them secret.

MR. GARBER: Our greatest trouble in the Southwest is with weevil. We do not have cold weather enough to run our wheat and cool it off. We have used liquid to kill the weevil, but have to run the grain two or three times to get the odor off. As Mr. Smith said we will have to be frank with one another and discuss our problems freely.

JOHN M. BEAR, Chicago: We have tried all the fumigants, including ethylene oxide, used in connection with dry "ice." It leaves no odor. There is a slight reduction in temperature due to the dry ice. We crush it to make a slush to put on the grain as it goes into the bin. We are experimenting on an appliance to fumigate from a cylinder under pressure.

MR. MILLER: In 50 years there has been no improvement in loading grain from box cars at terminal elevators, while we have up-to-date dumps for unloading wagons at the country elevators.

I suggest that every car should have a door at the end, 3 by 3 ft. The railroads can put in the door, just as they did the door for lumber that is never used. With an end door I could rig up a box car dump for \$100.

Adjourned for meeting of nominating com'ite.

The nominating com'ite deliberated in the rear of the room, and its report was read by Mr. Garber, as follows:

Pres., C. E. Wood, Baltimore, Md.; vice pres., E. H. Karp, Chicago, R. E. Garber, Enid, Okla.; sec'y-treas., Dean M. Clark, Chicago; directors, J. Frank Smith, Chicago; E. R. Anderson, Chicago; Ernest G. R. Peterson, Chicago; O. J. Knoebel, Decatur, Ill.; Clifford F. Smith, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. Recker, Detroit, Mich.; Arthur C. Benson, Texas City, Tex., and W. J. Wilkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. FRANK SMITH reported on the preliminary draft of the Constitution changing the number of directors from 5 to 8 and eliminating the word "Terminal" from the name so that all grain elevator superintendents are included.

RICHARD PRIDE, chairman of the resolutions com'ite, reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolutions

New Members Invited

Knowing that terminal elevator superintendents have many common problems which could be solved in large measure for all, through general discussion and the exchange of experience,

Resolved: That this meeting has faith in the great good which a permanent organization can affect and hereby extends a cordial invitation to all elevator superintendents in the United States and Canada to become members of the Society of Elevator Superintendents of North America.

End Grain Doors in Cars

Resolved: That the Legislative com'ite be instructed to inquire into the feasibility of requiring by law all railroads to provide a three foot door at each end of all cars carrying grain, to facilitate unloading.

Thanks for Promotion of Society

Resolved: That the thanks of this organization be extended to Mr. Charles S. Clark of the Grain Dealers Journal for his initiative in making possible this organization meeting of the Society of Elevator Superintendents.

EUGENE ARMS of the Uniform Standards Com'ite reported:

The com'ite considers that it has a wide field and that much benefit may result from a proper development of its field. In the nature of the work nothing came before the com'ite at this meeting.

Attention is called to the standards adopted by the National Fire Protection Ass'n for safe construction and operation of grain elevators. The com'ite approves these regulations, and awaits suggestions for further matters to come before it.

It was voted that until the next meeting the requirement of \$10 initiation fee be eliminated.

Adjourned for luncheon.

Afternoon Session

MR. KARP took the chair for the afternoon session.

C. W. DRAKE, East Pittsburgh, Pa.: I was very much convinced in advance of the benefits that might accrue from this organization. A similar organization is that of the pulp and paper mill superintendents. It started with the Maine ass'n, and now it is national and they come to meetings 300 strong, with their families, and have sectional meetings.

They have an annual book and allow manufacturers to announce what is new the past year, confidentially to members, without advertising.

One thing it is gratifying to see is that more are getting away from secretive ideas, especially in the rubber industry. It is not the machinery that counts so much as the management.

MR. DRAKE gave a lecture on electric motors and starters well illustrated with lantern slides, saying in part:

The electrification of grain elevators is not new, but at first there was very little data available and the motors put in were twice too big, leading to a disadvantageous power factor. Elevator engineers and architects are getting more data, making it possible to put in electric equipment that is simpler and cheaper, as by putting in motors thrown across the line at full voltage, having ample torque available.

We have a new fan-cooled induction motor, the design reducing the price of the motors above 5 h. p.

Over 75 per cent of these motors are equipped with gear speed reducers.

The standard type of starter is used by 99 per cent of the industry, but for elevators the dust proof type is recommended of heavy cast iron or boiler plate. Another plan to make a starter explosion proof is to immerse it in oil, all contacts being under oil, which is necessary for gas plants and oil refineries.

Every induction motor has its own power factor. There is nothing wrong about that; but the power company does not get any money for the exciter current as it does not move the wattmeter.

BRYCE M. HESS, Chicago: What is standard power factor?

MR. DRAKE: It is desirable to use as high speed as possible, with the greatest number of poles.

C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chicago: I would second Mr. Drake's recommendation to put the control apparatus at remote points. In the elevator at Oswego, N. Y., the control apparatus is in fire resistive rooms. The only criticism there is that the motors are of the open type. Attempts have been made to protect motors from dust by burlap or boxes, but there is certainly a demand for dust-proof motors in grain elevators.

Unprotected lights are one of the most serious hazards in grain elevators. They

should be protected by dust-tight globes. Portable lights are an evil. Tying up fuses with wire is an abuse. Rather than wire up a fuse put in a new fuse and if that also blows out find out where the trouble is and correct it.

With line start motors watch the connection between motor and load for the severe shocks.

The vapor proof globes are not dust tight. The various manufacturers are now working on dust-tight globes in compliance with the new industrial code.

MR. DRAKE: Starting torque of line start motors is $1\frac{1}{4}$, whereas they are good for 200 per cent overload.

O. B. ROBERTS, Chicago: We have done everything possible to prolong the life of conveyor belts. Do you believe the belts are as good as they were 20 to 25 years ago, is a question we are often asked.

In 1904 practically all of the rubber came from the Amazon. An Englishman named Wickham removed some Hevea seeds from Brazil contrary to law, to England, and they were taken to Ceylon to introduce the plantation system. By 1912 or 1914 75 per cent of the rubber came from Ceylon or East India. Ninety per cent today comes from the plantations. The significance is that in olden times we had to have 1,700 compounds to constitute the different types of rubber we turned out, as we are making 330,000 items. We are today using only 300 compounds and probably 90 per cent of our compounds are used in 17 formulas. That means we know exactly what we are doing. The control of the manufacturing process is automatic, and we know the product is good before it leaves the plant. The 60 to 70 fabrics have been reduced to less than 15. Formerly 18,000 employees produced 800,000 lbs. of rubber goods; now 12,000 produce 1,000,000 lbs.

Rubber can be made up in many different grades for conveyor belts. There are just four possible specifications that can be used in manufacturing conveyor belts for grain elevators. We have frictions of 12 to 15 lbs., 16 to 19 lbs. and 20 to 24 lbs. Probably before long heavier covers will go into general use in grain elevators. In other fields we have gone as far as $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. We have gone up to 4,000 lbs. in covers. In grain elevator service in the past there has been used 1,000 lb. cover, with 32-oz. duck and 16 to 19 lbs. friction. In isolated cases higher tension covers may be used, but then we are up against "aging". We have developed an element to go into our compounds that has added immensely to the age.

Conditions adverse to straight running of the belt are loose idlers and feed not right on the belt. If the belt happens to be standing still while oil is dripping on it you are going to have trouble. Oil is the worst enemy of belts. I think it is a good thing to

have the dust swept off conveyor belts. To train a conveyor belt properly have the center roller determine the alignment. We do not recommend splicing belts in the field.

MR. PETERSON: Has the weather anything to do with a conveyor belt.

MR. ROBERTS: The moisture in the belt freezes and when the belt turns over it has a bad effect. Stiffness is a thing to be avoided.

Stitching has no value in prolonging the life of a conveyor belt.

MR. HESS spoke on "How Fires Start in Driers." "Every make of grain driers has fires" he said. He gave the following record of fires in both steam and direct heat driers for the period of the past ten years and indicated the causes of the fires:

Fires in steam heated driers occurred from the following causes:

Stoppage of grain in drier.....	2
Dust lodging in coils of drier.....	2
Dust lodging on uncovered steam supply pipe.....	2
Suction fan drew newspapers from out-doors.....	1
Total fires.....	7

Fires in direct heated driers occurred from the following causes:

Stoppage of grain in drier.....	3
Overheating.....	4
Failure of temperature regulating apparatus.....	2
Overdrying of grain.....	2
Ignition of dust.....	1
Unknown.....	2
Total fires.....	14

Stoppage of the grain in the drier causes overdrying of a portion of the grain and therefore the two fires in direct heat driers classed as overdrying of grain and the three fires in the same type of drier caused from stoppage of the grain were from the same cause. It also seems quite likely that the four fires caused by overheating, which would mean excessive temperature were caused by failure of the temperature regulating apparatus.

C. L. CANNON, Federal Grain Supervisor: The Heppenstall Moisture Tester is only in the experimental stage. I think the thing is going to work. It takes 30 seconds



First Pres. C. E. Wood, Baltimore, Md.

C. E. Wood, Pres. Superintendents' Society

C. E. Wood, who was nominated first president of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, at its first meeting at Chicago Sept. 1, has been associated with grain elevator operations since 1910 when he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Girard Point Storage Co. at Philadelphia, Pa. He remained with that company until 1920 when he came with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. at Baltimore.

When the Baltimore & Ohio elevators at Locust Point were struck by lightning and destroyed by fire, July 2, 1922, Mr. Wood assisted in the designing and construction of the new modern concrete grain elevator which was put in operation in September, 1924, and has been in his charge.

for a test. On the Brown-Duvel it takes 30 minutes or more. We are checking it out now with the Brown-Duvel. It works on the electrical resistance principle. A handful of grain is put in and the two corrugated rollers take the kernels between them and indicate the resistance.

I want to emphasize the even loading of grain. We had at a certain elevator a bulkhead car of oats and No. 4 corn. They took out the oats and put No. 2 corn on top of the No. 4. The sampler took a shallow probe and did not get any No. 4 corn. The car was turned down and the sampler got a suspension.

We have had more trouble with the elevator superintendents on the trimming of cars, that they leave humped with grain so the sampler can not get to the ends.

It has been the practice to start the loading of boats with the lower grade grain first. We are going to issue a separate certificate on each lot of grain put into the boat. If not we are asked to issue splits. If not mixed in we will have No. 1, No. 2 and No. 4 grain going to different points out of the same cargo. Our inspector determines grade on grain already put in boat. When he notifies you to build it up we will give you a chance to build it up. Do not give us No. 5 wheat and expect us to build it up with No. 1, tho it can be done with No. 1, but it is not the proper way to load it.

The report of the nominating com'tee was adopted.

It was decided to offer prizes to boosters of the membership, the winner to receive a two years' membership and the second one year membership.

It was decided to begin the next meeting May 30 and continue one or two days following at Chicago.

In Attendance

Grain elevator engineers were Edwin Ahlskog and Mr. Williams, Chicago.

Eugene Arms and C. W. Gustafson represented the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago.

C. L. Cannon and O. F. Phillips represented the Federal Grain Grades Supervision, Chicago.

The supply trade was represented by John M. Baer, Chicago; C. W. Drake, general industrial engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. T. McKay, of the same company's Chicago office; Bryce M. Hess and Fred C. Hands of the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., Chicago; P. C. and L. F. Miller, Chicago; O. B. Roberts, Chicago; N. C. Webster and

D. Stern of the Richardson Scale Co., Chicago.

Superintendents E. R. Anderson, Midwest Elevator, Chicago; H. P. Keir, Wabash Elevator, Chicago; R. E. Garber, Enid Terminal Elevator, Enid, Okla.; E. H. Karp, C., B. & Q. Elevators, Chicago; O. J. Knoebel and assistant, H. C. Wilber, Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.; Ernest G. R. Peterson, B. A. Eckhart Milling Co., Chicago; Wm. Recker, H. W. Rickel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Clifford F. Smith, Burlington Elevator, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Frank Smith, Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago.

Unusual Interest Shown in Superintendents' Society

Grain Dealers Journal: The new organization should result in much good to owners-operators.—W. S. MacDonald, Rosenbaum Bros., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Dealers Journal: Can owner-operators belong to this newly organized Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents?—Roland McHenry, Star Grain Co., Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have already declared an extra dividend on the profitable results we know will accrue from such an organization.—Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am greatly interested in this undertaking and am glad that such an organization has been founded.—Arvid Anderson, superintendent, Crowell Elevator Co., Omaha, Neb.

Grain Dealers Journal: Had the pleasure of attending the Superintendents' meeting. It was fine, and I predict a lot of good results as a consequence of the organizing of this important group.—C. L. Cannon, federal grain supervisor, Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal: Enclosed find check for dues to Superintendents' Society. Yours for the betterment of the trade.—W. E. Coufield, superintendent of St. Paul A & B and Minnesota Elevators, Rosenbaum Grain Corp., Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal: Please find check enclosed for my dues. Kindly enter my name as a charter member of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. Wishing you every success.—Herbert H. Gear, superintendent of elevators, Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia.

Grain Dealers Journal: I think the idea of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents is fine. I am glad to know you are still trying to help some one connected with the grain trade. Wishing the Society every success.—J. B. Gillespie, Halliday Elevator Co., Cairo, Ill.

Program of Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n

For the 34th annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Oct. 13, 14 and 15, the following tentative program has been prepared:

Monday, October 13, 9:30 A. M.

Call to order by President Bert Dow.
Invocation—
Address of Welcome on Behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago—John A. Bunnell, President.
Response on Behalf of the Grain Trade—Ben E. Clement, Waco, Texas.
Address—Harry A. Wheeler, Vice-Chairman First National Bank, Chicago, and first President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.
President's Annual Address—Bert Dow, Davenport, Ia.
Report of the Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Quinn, Toledo, O.
Presentation of Booster Prizes.
Appointment of Convention Com'tees.

Tuesday, October 14, 9:30 A. M.

"Constitutionality of Agricultural Marketing Act"—F. Dumont Smith, Hutchinson, Kan., Chairman of Citizenship Com'tee of American Bar Ass'n.
"How to Read the Weather Map"—C. A. Donnel, Chief Meteorologist in charge of the Weather Bureau at Chicago.
"Decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Western Grain Rate Case"—John E. Curtiss, Former Chairman of the Nebraska State Railway Commission, Lincoln, Neb.
Transportation—Henry L. Goemann, Chairman, Mansfield, Ohio.
Legislation—James L. King, Chairman, West Chester, Pa.
Crop Reports—S. L. Rice, Chairman, Metamora, Ohio.
Membership—Lester Stone, Chairman, Amarillo, Texas.
Committee on Rejected Applications—W. J. Edwards, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.

Wednesday, October 15, 9:30 A. M.

"Problems Confronting the Feed Trade"—D. W. McMillen, President American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.
Trade Rules—S. P. Mason, Chairman, Sioux City, Iowa.
Grain Products Committee—W. O. Fehling, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Uniform Grades Com'tee—Geo. C. Martin, Jr., Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.
Arbitration Appeals Com'tee—W. W. Manning, Chairman, Fort Worth, Texas.
Reports from the Six Arbitration Com'tees and the Feed Arbitration Com'tee.
Unfinished Business.
Reports of Convention Com'tees.
Election and Installation of Officers.
New Business.
Adjournment.

Entertainment

On Monday evening, Oct. 13, the Chicago hosts will give a Cabaret Supper and Dance. Vaudeville entertainment of the highest class will be supplied. This event is, of course, for both the men and the ladies. The location has not been definitely decided upon. It may be held at the Bal Tabarin, in the Hotel Sherman, or at the Stevens Hotel.



Front row, left to right: P. C. Miller, Chicago; Supt's. E. G. R. Peterson, C. F. Smith, Vice-Pres. E. H. Karp, Chicago; Vice-Pres. R. C. Garber, Enid, Okla.; O. J. Knoebel, Decatur, Ill.; Sec'y-Treas. D. M. Clark, Chicago. Rear row: L. F. Miller, H. P. W. Keir, B. M. Hess, F. C. Hands, Chicago; C. W. Drake, East Pittsburgh, Pa.; H. T. McKay, C. L. Cannon, federal supervisor, F. L. Beakey, Chicago.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

CALIFORNIA

San Diego, Cal.—The feed and grain plant of I. I. Irwin & Co., now in the hands of receivers, was damaged by fire, on Aug. 26, to the extent of about \$5,000 to structure and contents. Thousands of sacks of grain and feed stored in the front part of the building were not damaged, the fire being confined to the mill.

Willows, Cal.—The Willows Warehouse, leased to C. Walcott and R. A. Renault, burned at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, Aug. 10; loss, about \$90,000; building and contents fully insured. About 25,000 sacks of barley and wheat, besides five railway cars containing hay and grain, also an auxiliary feed mill valued at \$30,000, were burned.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—The Canada Grain Export Co. recently moved to the Marine Bldg.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Kern Agencies, Ltd., grain, stock and bond brokers, with offices in this city, have gone into bankruptcy.

Preston, Ont.—The mill of S. J. Cherry & Sons, Ltd., has been overhauled and repaired and has opened again under new ownership.

Toronto, Ont.—The E. J. Bawlf Grain Co. has opened a permanent office in the Osler Bldg., after having a temporary office in this city.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Paul Freeman has been transferred to the local plant of the Maple Leaf Milling Co. from the West Toronto plant, where he was superintendent.

Montreal, Que.—An extra dividend of \$5 and regular quarterly dividend of \$2 on common, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 18, has been declared by the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.

St. Boniface, Man.—The Assiniboine Grain Co.'s elevator here burned during the night of Aug. 20; loss, \$75,000; the elevator contained about 50,000 bus. of barley, the property of Wiley, Low & Co., grain merchants.

Norwood, Ont.—Mr. Field and associates have bot the Norwood Flour Mill and converted it into a feed grinding and mixing plant for the manufacture of commercial feeds and have changed the name to the Field Farm Milling Co., Ltd.

Kingston, Ont.—The new elevator of the Kingston Elvtr. Co., Ltd., subsidiary of the Canadian Steamship Lines, Ltd., having a capacity of 2,500,000 bus., is about completed and is expected to be opened this month. (For details see Mar. 12 Journal.)

Kingston, Ont.—The Canadian Terminal Co., of Toronto, has let the contract for the construction of a 4,000,000-bu. elevator here, to be built on Cataragui Bay, work to start at once and to be completed in time for the 1931 harvest. H. L. Price and associates are interested in this project. This is the second large elevator for Cataragui Bay.

WINNIPEG LETTER

The Grain Exchange membership of Kern Agencies, Ltd., has been canceled because of the firm's bankruptcy.

The United Grain Growers of Winnipeg declared a 6% dividend, instead of the usual 8%, on last season's business.

D. D. Campbell, who has been collecting claims for shippers for loss of grain, with offices in the Grain Exchange in this city, is giving up this business.

Norman P. Lambert has been appointed acting general manager of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., succeeding A. R. McDonald, resigned. Mr. Lambert has been manager of the western division of the Maple Leaf Co. for eight years.

Mrs. Emma Louise Parker, wife of E. S. Parker, vice-pres. of the Grain Exchange, died very unexpectedly on Sept. 4. She had been a resident of this city for over 30 years.

William Martin, founder of the grain and stock brokerage firm of Clark & Martin, has retired from active business and the firm will be continued under the same name by the remaining partner, A. P. White, who has taken as a junior partner Charles Neilson.

James R. Murray has resigned as sec'y of the Grain Exchange and taken the position of general manager of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., Ltd., effective at once, succeeding F. W. Riddell, resigned. The Alberta Pacific Co., which operates 327 country elevators, has its headquarters at Calgary, Alta.

COLORADO

Keenesburg, Colo.—We expect to install a hammer mill if we can get our electric power rate cut down to a reasonable figure. This we hope to accomplish soon.—Keenesburg Elvtr. Co.

Sterling, Colo.—The Colorado Grain & Bean Co. (a branch of Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., of Denver) contemplates installing a new feed grinder, also a mixer, and making some other changes in its plant here, formerly known as the Sterling Milling Co. The other flour mill at this point, formerly operated by this company, has been dismantled.

ILLINOIS

Mason City, Ill.—The Mason City Feed Mill is now owned by C. B. Copper.

Tremont, Ill.—The new feed mill of the J. W. Mackemer Lbr. Co. is now in operation.

Weedman, Ill.—J. Allen Little has succeeded Earl Steel as manager of the Weedman Grain Co.'s elevator.

Padua, Ill.—Harold Blair, manager of the Padua Grain Co.'s elevator, was married on Aug. 3 to Miss Dorothy Euric, of Ellsworth.

Laura, Ill.—Forest Oakes, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past three years, has resigned, effective Sept. 1.

Kirkwood, Ill.—The Central Feed & Produce Co., that recently rebuilt its feed mill that burned in May, has taken out incorporation papers.

Alton, Ill.—The Stanard-Tilton Milling Co. recently completed its new concrete elevator, started last spring, having a capacity of 175,000 bus.

Newman, Ill.—Virgil A. Weise, manager of the Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.'s plant here, was married, on Aug. 16, to Miss Virginia Bates, of Chicago.

LaHogue, Ill.—W. E. Bush, of Watseka, a former grain buyer of this place and of Delrey, died at a Chicago hospital, on Aug. 15, following an operation the preceding day.

Champaign, Ill.—The grain trade of this territory scheduled its regular monthly meeting to be held at the Inman Hotel, this city, on Sept. 9, dinner to be served at 7 o'clock.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Kankakee territory was held on Sept. 3, at McBrooms Restaurant, this city, at 7 p. m., where dinner was served.

Markham, Ill.—C. R. Lewis & Co.'s elevator caught fire, on Aug. 18, from sparks getting into baled straw which was being loaded. The fire was put out before much damage was done.

Gridley, Ill.—Gramm & Klopfenstein have repainted their west elevator here.

Morrison, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. is remodeling its plant. Along with other improvements it is installing a feed mixing system. Ed B. Banks is making the installation.—Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., A. McCulloh.

Chana, Ill.—Glen Prichard, of Savanna, has been appointed manager of the Griffith Lbr. Co.'s grain and lumber plant here, succeeding Ralph Cocking, resigned, who has been manager since Mr. Griffith purchased the grain business last fall.

Cisco, Ill.—Earl Steel, former manager of the Weedman Grain Co.'s elevator at Weedman, Ill., has succeeded W. S. Armsworth as manager of the Cisco Co-op. Grain Co.'s house, the latter having resigned to devote his time to private business interests.

Streator, Ill.—The grain trade of the Streator territory held its regular monthly meeting in this city, on Aug. 28, at the Plumb Hotel, at 7:30 p. m. This was a social affair as well as a business meeting, wives and sweethearts being invited, and a well known entertainer from Chicago was engaged to keep things lively.

Havana, Ill.—Altho B. H. McFadden & Sons have gone out of business at Forest City and New Holland as reported in the Journal Aug. 13, G. C. McFadden writes that the firm of McFadden & Co., headquarters Peoria, will continue operating all of its stations, which are located at Biggs, Chandelville, Easton, Holmes Landing, Sepo, Topeka and Havana, where the firm began business in 1862.

CHICAGO NOTES

Rock Island "A" Elvtr. on the Chicago River is being razed.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for September has been set at 5% per annum.

The Chicago Curb Exchange started trading on Sept. 2 in its new permanent quarters in the 332 LaSalle Bldg., next to the Board of Trade Bldg., where it will occupy two floors connected with the Board of Trade Bldg. by a bridge.

The Chesapeake & Ohio R. R. Co. has let the contract for construction of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator at 103rd St. and the Calumet River to the M. A. Long Const. Co. The excavation and pile driving has been finished and construction is to start at once. The unit will consist of 27 tanks, each with a diameter of 24 feet and a height of 110 feet.

The Chicago Board of Trade Drum & Bugle Corp took first honors in a contest among class corps at Springfield, Ill., on Aug. 23. The prize money of \$425 will be added to the \$150 which this enterprising post also recently won in other competition and will be donated to veteran's welfare organizations. On Aug. 26 the Board of Trade corps accompanied British athletes in Chicago in their various maneuvers in connection with an international meet held at that time.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Benj. Marden, William Cameron, Kurt J. Bartsch (with Uhlman Grain Co.), Leon Strauss, Vilas C. Kuhlman, Arthur K. Munson, Jr. (with Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co.), Harris Hyman, Jr., J. L. Martin, Nelson A. Whitman. Memberships transferred are as follows: Jack W. Arkin, Horace S. Gumbel, Carl A. Krull, Robert W. Harper, James J. Schmaltz, Edgar G. Ball, William Martin. Changes in registration: Hugo Bachenhaimer, registered as partner of Nelson Grain Co., Fargo, N. D., formerly registered for own account.

INDIANA

Bloomfield, Ind.—A hammer mill for custom feed grinding has been added by Mitchell & Son.

Remington, Ind.—Evans & Hedworth have installed a McMillin Electrical Dump with extension for supplying three separate sinks.

Newcastle, Ind.—Damage of about \$1,000 was done to a barn and storage shed of the milling plant of Martin & Martin by fire, on Aug. 23.

Albion, Ind.—W. J. Borror's feed mill was badly damaged by fire on Aug. 16, believed to have been caused by defective wiring. The loss was fully covered by insurance.

Gaston, Ind.—The Randall Mills, F. L. Randall owner and operator, have recently been improved by the installation of a new hammer mill and of electric motor power.

Dale, Ind.—Clarence Elliott has arrived from Huntingburg to become manager of the Winkler Feed Mill, which is located in the plant of the old Wallace Milling Co. here.—W. B. C.

New Haven, Ind.—I have bought out the Levy Grain Co. here and will operate under the name of Ben Levy Grain Co., with headquarters here. Took possession Aug. 15.—Ben Levy, formerly of Stiefel & Levy.

Elwood, Ind.—The Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. has installed a large hammer mill, with a special feeder, and will do commercial grinding. A shed was also erected for the accommodation of trucks while receiving their ground feed.

Milroy, Ind.—Frank Jackman contemplates erecting a new feed mill just east of his elevator and installing a corn sheller, also moving his feed grinder, now located in the main office building, to the new building. He expects to manufacture a dairy, hog and poultry feed.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Joseph V. Scheidel, 60 years old, for many years associated with the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. and later with the Posey Feed & Seed Co. here, died at Los Angeles, Cal., where he had gone for his health. The body was brot here for burial. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.—W. B. C.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The grain elevator at Lewis Creek, south of Shelbyville, burned on Sept. 5; loss about \$22,000. The building was insured for \$11,000. The elevator was owned by the William Nading Grain Co., now in the hands of receivers, but was under lease to the Central States Grain Corp. It contained about 500 bus. of corn, wheat, oats and a small amount of feed.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Storm Lake, Ia.—George F. Wagner's elevator has just been covered with corrugated iron.

Quimby, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new 20-ton scale at this station.

Storm Lake, Ia.—A new huller has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.

Ute, Ia.—Notice of the dissolution of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. of Ute is now running in the local press. The property was sold several years ago.

Logan, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Merc. Co. at this place is returned marked "Out of business."

Keosauqua, Ia.—Hughes & Nichols have moved their feed grinding outfit to this place from Bentonsport.

Fertile, Ia.—The Fertile Milling Co. has installed a larger mill for grinding, put in a dump and an elevator.

Judd, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Mitchellville, Ia.—Charles Craig, who operates an elevator here, has bot out Barrett Bros.' grain and coal business.

Reinbeck, Ia.—Arthur Moeller, of Moeller & Walter, died suddenly Aug. 4. His brother Carl will continue in the firm.

Ashton, Ia.—Mr. McBride, formerly of Mapleton, Minn., is the new agent for the Hubbard & Palmer Co. at its elevator and coal yard here.

Elberon, Ia.—W. E. Reed has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., succeeding Magnus Nielson, recently resigned.

Centerville, Ia.—The Standard Soy Bean Mill, altho new this year, has installed some additional machinery to double the capacity of oil processing.

Grinnell, Ia.—Notice has been published of the dissolution of the corporation of the Farmers Elevtr. Co., of this place. The elevator was sold some time ago.

Corwith, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. has bot the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here and appointed William Wood, of Stuart, as the new manager, succeeding B. P. Greenfield.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—In an endeavor to re-finance the company, the Brown-Fallgatter Co., Inc., operating a mill, feed plant and elevator at this point, is in the hands of a friendly receiver.

Williams, Ia.—B. P. Greenfield, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Corwith, Ia., has been made manager of what was formerly the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Melvin, Ia.—H. M. McEwen has resigned his position as manager of the local Farmers Elevtr. Co. to accept a similar one at the Highview Farmers Grain Co., p. o. Webster City.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Moorland, Ia.—The Moorland Grain Co. has been re-organized and is now known as the Moorland Co-op. Co. E. W. Cook, former manager of the Tara Grain Co., has succeeded T. G. Lewis as manager, Mr. Lewis having resigned.

Thornton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Society has recently finished the removal of an old addition to its elevator giving it a chance to widen the main house. The new part is 11½x23 feet, and gives two additional bins.—Art Torkelson.

Denver, Ia.—William Schumacher recently completed an elevator of several thousand bus. capacity on his farm between this point and Readlyn. The structure is 38 feet high above the shipping room floor, has 21 bins 5 feet square, a 7-foot basement with cement floor and a fanning mill that will clean from 150 to 200 bus. of oats an hour.

Alden, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, during the night of Aug. 19, and robbed of \$42 in cash and about the same amount in checks. The hinges of a door of the fireproof cabinet, in which were kept the books and change, were pried off.

Highview (Webster City, p. o.), Ia.—H. M. McEwen, formerly manager of the Melvin Farmers Elevtr. Co., was appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co. here, succeeding N. F. Christensen, resigned. This company is going to install a new scale and air dump.—Art Torkelson.

Corwith, Ia.—The receiver for the Farmers Savings Bank of Corwith, which was closed last April, has started suit against the Corwith Co-op. Grain Co. for the recovery of \$5,000 which was loaned the grain company by the bank early this year, 16 stockholders being named as defendants.

Plum Creek (Algona p. o.), Ia.—H. J. Bode and E. L. Gilbert have taken over the Plum Creek Elevtr. and the Farmers Co-op. Co., which had operated it for many years, will be dissolved. Truck dump and scales, long needed at the elevator, are being installed. Messrs. Bode and Gilbert are now operating the plant, continuing Fred Pooch as manager, but expect to sell it when they can.

Keystone, Ia.—Walt Bernstorf has bot out Wilder-Murrel Grain Co. here and is operating under the firm name of the Bernstorf Grain & Coal Co. He is my brother, but I am in no way connected with him. There are now two elevators operating in Keystone: Bernstorf Grain & Coal Co., Walt Bernstorf, manager and owner, and the Keystone Mercantile Co., Wm. Bernstorf, sec'y-treas. and manager.—Keystone Mercantile Co., Wm. Bernstorf.

Since 1872

E. W. CONKLIN & SON
Binghamton, N. Y.

**Storage and
Distribution**

100,000 Bu. Concrete Bin Storage
300,000 Bags Warehouse Storage

Sprinklered Warehouse—Low
Insurance Rate — Cleaning
and Bulking of Grain Under
Milling in Transit Privilege.

Popular Eastern Distribution Center

Direct R. R., 20 Car Capacity Siding on
D.L.&W. and D.&H. with ERIE Connection

Dividend

20
to
30 } %

Saving

SERVICE
Call or Wire

Our Expense for Immediate Protection

WESTERN GRAIN DEALERS MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.
Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa

Protection

Elevators
Grain
Lumber Yards
Dwellings
Merc. Property

KANSAS

Oneonta, Kan.—A slight loss by wind was sustained by the Scoular-Bishop Co. on Aug. 16.

Murdock, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of General Mills, Inc., on Aug. 19.

Anson, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained a slight windstorm loss on Aug. 21.

Harper, Kan.—A loss of small proportion was suffered by the Imperial Flour Mills Co. on Aug. 21.

Lovewell, Kan.—Small windstorm damage was done to the Scoular-Bishop Co.'s plant here on Aug. 19.

Minneapolis, Kan.—On Aug. 19 a windstorm slightly damaged H. F. and S. E. Jackman's plant here.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fire of electrical origin caused some damage in the plant of George E. Gano on August 23.

Asherville, Kan.—Installation of a feed grinder is being considered by the Asherville Grain Co.—Art Gentry, mgr.

Mankato, Kan.—We contemplate installing a feed grinder and a feed mixer this fall.—Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Protection, Kan.—The elevator of the Commander-Larabee Corp. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Aug. 20.

Ingalls, Kan.—A. H. Hewes has improved the equipment of his elevator here by a new White Star Manlift and Superior DP Cups.

St. Francis, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co. has installed York Hyatt Roller Bearings purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Wichita, Kan.—V. M. Burnett has been made superintendent of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., succeeding J. Hanson, who has resigned and will retire.

Rydal, Kan.—The Rydal Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed some new equipment recently, including York Hyatt Roller Bearings. The York Fdry. furnished the equipment.

Coffeyville, Kan.—An explosion, apparently caused by gas, fused several sprinkler heads in the plant of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. and some water damage ensued on Aug. 27.

Peabody, Kan.—The Utility Feed Mill, reported in the June 25 Journal as a new organization here, Allen Jones, proprietor, is now in operation. On Aug. 30 a formal opening was held.

Larned, Kan.—The plant of the Keystone Milling Co. here was somewhat damaged during a recent severe hail and wind storm; windows were broken and flour stock and belting damaged.

Elkhart, Kan.—The Elkhart Co-op. Equity Exchange has bot the Security Elvtr. here.

Glasco, Kan.—New 60x12-ft. coal sheds with concrete floor, five bins, have just been completed by Morrison Grain Co. here. These replace the old ones, which were torn down. H. S. Woodward, agt.

Centerview, Kan.—The recently organized co-operative, the Mid-West Producers Ass'n, of Kinsley, has acquired the Robert Bailey Elvtr. here and will operate it from the home offices in Kinsley.

Ingalls, Kan.—J. A. Ramsey, manager of the Ingalls Co-op. Exchange's elevator, is back on the job now, having recovered from injuries received when the elevator manlift broke, letting him down to the bottom.

Oberlin, Kan.—H. Q. Banta, whose elevator and feed mill burned in July, handled the new crop by means of a temporary elevator, in which he installed new scales and built a new dump, expecting to rebuild later.

Stafford, Kan.—The Stafford Grain & Supply Co. has purchased from the White Star Co. a new rubber-covered elevator cup belt and White Star Special "V" Cups, 2-h.p. motor, a Curtis Compressor and other repairs.

Ellsworth, Kan.—The Southwest Co-op. Wheat Growers Ass'n leased the storage elevator at this point of the Weber Milling Co., now in the hands of a receiver. The elevator, which has a capacity of 100,000 bus., has been filled with new wheat.

Altamont, Kan.—The Farmers Lbr. Yard & Elvtr. Co., a co-operative concern, is erecting a 30x32-foot addition to its elevator here, will install new hammer mills and change the power from natural gas to electricity.

Brewster, Kan.—Construction has started on the new elevator of the Kansas Pool Elvtrs. here, which had heretofore been delayed because of difficulties encountered in obtaining a site. Western Engineering Co. has the contract and is pushing the job to an early completion.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Harlow Enns, for the past several months with the Goffe & Car-kener Grain Co., resigned recently and has gone to Fort Pierce, Fla., where he will have charge of a newspaper bot by his two brothers, of Fort Pierce, and his father, John Enns; manager of the Enns Milling Co., of Inman, Kan.

Wichita, Kan.—Frank D. Stevens, former sec'y of the Southern Kansas Millers Club, and well known among millers of the southwestern country, died at his home in this city, Aug. 27, at the age of 72 years. He was a stockholder and director in the Kansas Flour Mills Co. and in the Larabee Flour Mills Co. for a long time. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Pleasanton, Kan.—A blow torch was being used to burn paint off the office building of the Blaker Milling Co. and fire resulted which burned off the roof of the building and some supplies were destroyed on Sept 1.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Construction has started, to be completed in 90 days, on a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the recently completed 1,000,000-bu. terminal of George E. Gano. It will consist of 24 concrete tanks, each having a capacity of about 35,000 bus. The McDowell Const. Co. has the contract.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Construction has started on a new head house on the 900,000-bu. terminal elevator of the C. D. Jennings Grain Co. It is being built large enough to accommodate increased storage in the form of tanks which may be added in the future. Hutchinson storage facilities are growing by leaps and bounds. Construction now under way will bring the total storage capacity for the market to more than 9,000,000 bus.

KENTUCKY

Pascal, Ky.—McCubbin & Overfelt's flour mill burned Aug. 6.

Hustonsville, Ky.—The feed mill of G. C. Dunn has been thoroly overhauled.

Clinton, Ky.—A warehouse containing 600 bales of hay, belonging to the Star Milling Co. burned recently, and a brick building used for a feed, mill and warehouse was badly damaged, together with 1,000 bus. of corn and milling machinery; loss, approximately \$5,000.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ballard & Ballard Co. has awarded the contract for a 715,000-bu. grain storage elevator for its manufactured feed department to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. A new feed mill will also be erected after the elevator is completed. The elevator will consist of 21 tanks, 17 feet in diameter, 41 interstice bins, all 110 feet high, and a headhouse 147 feet in height. Two 500-bu. per hour grain driers and a cooling tower are included. When the addition is completed, Ballard & Ballard Co. will have a total storage capacity of 2,250,000 bus.

LOUISIANA

Crowley, La.—The plant of the Eagle Rice & Feed Mills is being enlarged and improved.

MICHIGAN

Elsie, Mich.—Ithaca Roller Mills, on Aug. 8 suffered slight windstorm damage.

Armada, Mich.—The Armada Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; produce and fuel.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing.

If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Blood Grain Co. <i>Mill Orders—Consignments</i>	Stevens-Scott Grain Co. <i>Wheat, Kafir, Milo, Maize, Corn</i>	Wichita Terminal Elevator Co. <i>Receivers, Shippers—Storage</i>
Smith-McLinden Grain Co. <i>Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds</i>	Adair Grain Co. <i>Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir</i>	Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. <i>General Grain Business</i>
James E. Bennett & Co. <i>Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.</i>	A. F. Baker Grain Co. <i>Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley</i>	C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co. <i>Grain Merchants—Consignments</i>
Ogren Grain Co. <i>Grain Merchants</i>	You'll Get Better Service in Wichita	Southwest Grain Co. <i>Mill Orders and Consignments</i>

Portland, Mich.—The Valley City Milling Co. has opened a new feed mill at this point.

Otsego, Mich.—The William Drew Co. has placed an order for a Dings Electro-Magnetic Separator to be used ahead of its feed mill to eliminate tramp iron.

Schoolcraft, Mich.—F. R. Gill, who formerly operated an elevator at Moore Park, which burned about two years ago, has purchased a warehouse building here and will install feed mill machinery.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Dan Willis, manager of Beiden & Co's feed mill at this station, has ordered a Dings Electro-Magnetic Separator to place ahead of the feed mill to take the iron out of feed to be ground.

Morrice, Mich.—Chatterton & Co. have sold their elevator at this point to H. Starks & Co., of Perry, operators of an elevator at that station for 21 years. The business here will be conducted as heretofore, with Lester Cutlar continued as manager.

St. Charles, Mich.—Mark T. and Justin F. Walsh, brothers, have bot the Hart Bros. Elvtr. here and taken possession. They expect to make some improvements at the elevator. Mark Walsh has been associated with the Wolohan Co. for the past 16 years.

Almont, Mich.—Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, who operate the grain elevator here, are adding a feed department. A direct-driven Monarch Attrition Mill is being installed. This will be protected against stray iron in the feed by a Wayne Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Evart, Mich.—Evart Milling Co. is installing a number of fully-enclosed, self-ventilated, ball-bearing G. E. Motors in its feed mill and elevator to replace the engine power. All motors to be controlled by starters providing low voltage as well as overload protection.

Rogers City, Mich.—The Rogers City Co-op. Ass'n is building an addition to its warehouse and building a feed mill. It will use a hammer mill driven by a 20-h.p. Century Motor. Mill will be equipped with a Wayne Electro-Magnetic Separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Caro, Mich.—Caro Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a new ball-bearing Clipper Bean Cleaner and is also adding two fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motors to the electrical equipment. Motors will be controlled by a starter providing complete protection against low voltage and overload on motors.

Carsonville, Mich.—Bad Axe Grain Co. has just completed the installation of 3 fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motors in its elevator at this station, replacing oil engine power. Three motors were installed, to have control switches which provide complete protection against low voltage as well as overload to the motors.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Isabella County Farmers Grain Co., under the management of Mr. Waldron, has purchased a Bauer Hammer Mill with a direct-connected 50-h.p. motor for immediate installation. This mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to catch all of the iron that may happen to be in the grain to be ground in the mill. A feed mixer will also be installed.

Applegate, Mich.—Bad Axe Grain Co. has installed a 10-h.p., single-phase motor to operate its elevator instead of an oil engine formerly used. Motor is enclosed in a fire-resistant enclosure built of rigid asbestos lumber and re-inforced concrete over an angle iron frame. Control equipment provides both protection against the low voltage and overload.

Charlotte, Mich.—Mr. Cool, formerly of Diamond & Cool, who sold their elevator at St. Johns recently, has become a partner in the L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co. here, which is constructing a warehouse and feed mill on the site formerly occupied by the company's flour mill, warehouse and feed mill that burned several months ago. Equipment will consist of a hammer mill with direct-connected 40-h.p. sheller, a Munson Mixer and some special molasses feed mixing machinery. The hammer mill will be equipped with a Homer Electro-Magnetic Separator to protect the mill against tramp iron.

Whittemore, Mich.—The Iosco Elvtr. Co. is installing an electro-magnetic separator in the apron of the hammer mill, to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard. This elevator and feed mill has recently been electrified by the installation of a 15 and 35-h.p. motors. This electric power supersedes gravity feed oil engine formerly used for power.

Omer, Mich.—The Omer Mill & Elvtr. Co. expects to electrify its elevator to replace the gasoline engine, during the next 60 days. The company purchased an attrition mill with fully-enclosed, 20-h.p. direct-connected motor and two fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motors to operate the balance of the plant. The mill is also equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Clifford, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. recently bot out the west elevator of Van Conant & McGinnis, and is moving all of the machinery from the east elevator into this plant and confining the business in one plant. The east elevator was sold to a creamery company for storage purposes. A Dings Electro-Magnetic Separator is being installed ahead of the feed mill in this plant to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Hamilton, Mich.—The Hamilton Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n has traded in its oil engine for a number of electric motors to motorize their plant, which is being enlarged and a molasses feed mixing plant installed, the Miracle Ace process being used. Equipment consists of one of the latest types of Bryant Attrition Mills supplied with a direct-connected, fully-enclosed, pipe-ventilated 40-h.p. motor. Mill is also equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard. All motors will be of the fully-enclosed type. Motors supplied on the feed mixer and molasses pump are pipe-ventilated type. An enclosed motor will operate the sheller and crusher. The balance of the motors in the plant will be self-ventilated.

Saginaw, Mich.—Completion of negotiations by which the Saginaw Milling Co. interests and the Michigan Bean Co. become associated in their central Michigan operations have been announced. The latter company will purchase several elevator properties of the former, including those at Caro, Silverwood, Sandusky, Merrill and Chesaning, while the Saginaw Milling Co. will acquire an interest in the Michigan Bean Co. and will assist in its management. The Michigan Bean Co. will operate the elevators purchased, in connection with 20 other plants it owns and operates. The Saginaw plant of the Saginaw Milling Co. is not included in the sale, the milling company continuing to operate it, together with other elevator properties which it retains. Its Michigan bean jobbing business, however, is transferred to the Michigan Bean Co.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Friends of Richard C. Wells, head of R. C. Wells & Co., grain, hay and feed house of this city, commemorated the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the grain and feed trade by presenting him with an immense basket of flowers, in the directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce, on Aug. 16, Pres. Blackford, of the Chamber of Commerce, making the presentation speech.

MINNESOTA

Emmons, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 26-inch attrition mill.

Prinsburg, Minn.—The new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is A. J. Werder.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—H. G. Carlson has been appointed manager of R. E. Jones Co's elevator here.

Wildor, Minn.—John McKellar, of Minneapolis, is the new manager of the R. E. Jones Co's elevator here.

Wheatville (Ada p. o.), Minn.—H. P. Hanson has bot a half interest in the elevator here from A. L. Hanson.

Bricelyn, Minn.—E. G. Rosvold, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co's elevator at Dennison, is now manager of the elevator at this point, succeeding Emil Peterson.

Winnebago City, Minn.—A new building for coal storage has just been completed by the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Lanesboro, Minn.—A. O. Boyum, whose elevator recently burned, has rented the elevator of the late James Gribbin.

Garden City, Minn.—Emil Peterson, former manager of an elevator at Bricelyn, has taken charge of the elevator here.

La Salle, Minn.—The Great Western Grain Co's elevator at this place was repaired and some new equipment installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Hastings, Minn.—The directors of the Hastings Farmers Elvtr. Co. decided to resume storing grain. Grain storage was stopped in the elevator in July.

Humboldt, Minn.—The elevator and annex of the Humboldt Grain Co., John Lang, Samuel Miller and J. O. Carlson, owners, burned on Sept. 5; loss, \$40,000.

Boyd, Minn.—Complete feed mill equipment will be installed in the new feed mill here which the Eagle Roller Mill Co. is having erected by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Fairfax, Minn.—A new feed mill will be built here by the Eagle Roller Mill Co., who has given the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. Complete equipment is to be installed.

Lakefield, Minn.—H. J. Pitcher, of Earlville, Ia., has leased the Quevil feed mill and elevator and will specialize in feed grinding. He may later buy grain of all kinds.

Minneota, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has a new feed mill under construction here, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work. Complete feed mill equipment is to be installed.

Porter, Minn.—The new feed mill being erected at this station for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. is to be equipped with complete feed mill apparatus. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Milling Co's 350,000-bu. addition is being rushed to completion in order to be able to handle some of the 1930 crop. Crews are working 24 hours a day.

Lamberton, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm, has given the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the immediate erection of a new feed mill building with complete feed mill equipment at this station.

Eyota, Minn.—G. L. Rollins, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co's elevator at Rushford for a number of years, up to about a year ago, has been appointed manager of the Eyota Grain Co's elevator at this place.

Morgan, Minn.—A new feed mill building with complete feed mill equipment will be built at this station for the Eagle Roller Mill Co., of New Ulm. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has been awarded the contract, work to start at once.

Dawson, Minn.—The contract to build a new feed mill at this point has been given by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. to the T. E. Ibberson Co. Work on the mill, which is to be provided with full feed mill equipment, was to start at once.

Detroit Lakes (formerly Detroit), Minn.—Detroit Lakes Grain Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: S. I. Miller, C. M. Case and E. S. Ferguson; to operate warehouses and elevators, and to buy and sell grain, flour, coal, etc.

Lewiston, Minn.—Otto W. Hick, aged 49 years, manager of the Lewiston Elvtr. Co's elevator, died after a few weeks' illness. He is survived by his widow. Ray Wirt, who has been bookkeeper for the company for several years, has been appointed to take his place at the elevator.

DULUTH LETTER

Cecil Taylor, formerly manager of the Sheffield Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, is now associated with the Capital Elvtr. Co., of this city, in the wheat department.

John P. Mitchell, pres. of the W. C. Mitchell Co.; G. E. Cavillin, with Turle & Co., and D. A. Stevens are among new members of the Board of Trade. An additional membership has been purchased by the Northwest Grain Ass'n, to be held by Elden Morris, assistant to Frank Falk, manager of the ass'n's Duluth office.

L. J. Teske, formerly with the Farmers National Grain Corp. in this city, has succeeded A. S. Riches at the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n offices, and Mr. Riches has joined the Farmers National Grain Corp.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The W. P. Devereux Co. has announced that it will rebuild its elevator recently destroyed by fire.

F. M. Rosekrans, Jr., Minneapolis manager of the Lake States Feed & Grain Co., was married to Miss Alice Jordan on Aug. 20.

It is reported that the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. will use a portion of the 2,500,000-bu. space of its Elvtr. "K", recently leased to Gregory, Jenson & Co. for a year.

Kasota Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: J. J. LaDue, J. A. Heinrich and C. J. DeLew; objects, construction of docks, dealing in grain, etc.

C. H. Green, in charge of the temporary office of the Grain Stabilization Corp. at Great Falls, Mont., has been appointed assistant salesman in charge of coarse grain at the Minneapolis office of the Northwest Grain Ass'n. Grain sampling and inspection at this office is being handled by I. W. Irgens, former inspector for the Sheffield Elvtr. Co. and the Commander Larabee Corp., and also state inspector at Minneapolis for eight years.

Russell-Miller, Inc., a \$12,000,000 holding company, a Delaware corporation, has been formed to take over the stock of the Occident Elvtr. Co. and the Electrical Steel Elvtrs. Co., of this city; the Occident Terminal Co., of Duluth, and the American Elvtr. & Warehouse Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. All of the capital stock of these four companies is said to be owned by the Russell-Miller Milling Co., of this city, which operates 14 flour mills, 10 country mill elevators, 140 country elevators and three terminal elevators. The new holding company is capitalized at 20,000 shares of preferred and 100,000 shares of common stock of \$100 par value each.

MISSOURI

Irondale, Mo.—The DeForest Milling Co. recently installed a feed mixer.

LaDue, Mo.—Fire slightly damaged the plant of the LaDue Grain & Supply Co. on Aug. 27.

Joplin, Mo.—The warehouse of the Boyd-Pate Grain & Milling Co. was damaged by fire on Aug. 28.

Silex, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant here burned on Aug. 26, at night, the elevator containing about 8,000 bus. of grain.

Richmond, Mo.—Charles Rocklage, a member of the firm of Clark, Rocklage & Fowler Grain & Produce Co., has succeeded Byron Estes as manager of the business, Mr. Estes having resigned and taken another position.

Joplin, Mo.—The Brand-Dunwoody grain elevator has been licensed as a government bonded storehouse for wheat. It has a capacity of 175,000 bus. This is said to be the only federally bonded elevator in this district, tho several have been bonded by the state.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Larabee Flour Mills Co. has applied for a license to operate a public elevator, desiring to operate its elevators, with 1,600,000 bus. capacity, under a grain warehouseman's license. Bond for \$100,000 was presented by the milling company.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Corn Products Refining Co. starts construction this month, at its plant in North Kansas City, on a warehouse for bagged cattle feed, a blending building, a corn syrup warehouse and an addition to the power plant to house a new steam turbine for generating electricity for power. The company contemplates a larger plant addition later if the Dept. of Agriculture alters label restrictions on products containing corn sugar, as it has been petitioned to do.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

Among the applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange is Fred J. Thatcher, of the Urdike Grain Corp., on transfer from Julius Postel.

T. S. Ables, formerly with the Anthony Mills, Anthony, Kan., is now superintendent of the Valler & Spies Milling Corp.

An office is being opened in this city for the Mid-West Grain Corp., the sales agency recently formed by the Illinois Grain Corp., subsidiary of the Farm Board, with George C. Martin as manager.

MONTANA

Madoc, Mont.—A farmers co-operative elevator company is said to have been formed here recently.

Peerless, Mont.—A new shipping scale was installed and repairs made at the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.'s elevator here.

Flaxton, Mont.—A new scale was installed along with other repairs at the Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co.'s elevator at this place.

Conrad, Mont.—The new 60,000-bu. annex for the Equity Co-op. Exchange has been completed. Mr. Kirkpatrick is the manager.

Benchland, Mont.—Fire, reported as probably being caused by match or cigarette, slightly damaged the elevator of the Montana Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 17.

Richland, Mont.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. is installing a new cleaner and making other repairs on its plant here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Richland, (Glentana p. o.), Mont.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. (a co-operative), incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: P. A. Asmundstad, John Lundeen and H. L. Curtis.

Poplar, Mont.—A. R. Marquardt, manager of the Imperial Elvtr. here, died at his home, on Aug. 17, after an illness of but two days. He is survived by his widow, two sons and five daughters.

Peerless, Mont.—Organization of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has been completed here and the Peerless Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator has been transferred to the new co-operative.

Opheim, Mont.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. of Opheim is the name of a new co-operative just formed here, which has bot the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., a private company, for \$16,000.

Great Falls, Mont.—The 450,000-bu. concrete elevator addition for the Montana Flour Mills Co. has been completed, giving that company over 1,000,000 bus. storage capacity at Great Falls, and a total of 3,000,000 bus.

Winnett, Mont.—T. E. Hegna, engaged in the grain commission business at Great Falls, has sold his elevator at this point to the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, of St. Paul. Ed Hegna, the present manager, will continue in charge. This elevator was a pioneer in this section, having been built before the railroad entered Winnett.

Great Falls, Mont.—The Chouteau County Farmers Co., a co-operative organization formed last spring, has purchased a line of 14 elevators (mostly in Chouteau County) from W. T. Greely, who places the total capacity of the elevators at approximately 350,000 bus. They are located at the following points: Big Sandy, Big Sag (Highwood p. o.), Carter, Conrad, Flowerree, Fort Benton, Geraldine, Highwood, Loma, Montague, Stockett, Tunis, Valier and Virgelle. The new owners have retained practically the entire force of agents.

Chester, Mont.—Trial of the accounting action of R. L. Whorley against the Patton-Kjose Co. has been completed and the court has taken the matter under advisement. Whorley cites that the Patton-Kjose Co. operated a grain elevator at this point prior to August, 1929, and that he was employed to buy and sell the grain; that the company proposed that he buy the elevator; that the company agreed to advance the necessary money and was to receive 1½¢ a bu. for grain handled; that after the agreement was reached, the company on May 1, 1930, notified Whorley that the contract could not be carried out; that March 19, 1930, the elevator profits reached \$16,000; that plans for the sale of the plant to a Minneapolis concern were made, and that he is entitled to considerable money from the liquidation.

Dooley, Mont.—Farmers in this territory have organized a co-operative elevator company.

NEBRASKA

Gilead, Neb.—Fuller Grain Co. recently sustained small damage by wind.

Virginia, Neb.—Joseph Hubka contemplates building an elevator here.

Fairmont, Neb.—A new distributor has been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Pleasanton, Neb.—Mr. Phillips is again manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Merna, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., which suspended business a year ago, is being re-organized.

McGrew, Neb.—The McGrew Shipping Ass'n, recently organized, contemplates building an elevator.

Wauneta, Neb.—The Wauneta Equity Merc. Exchange recently installed a new steel grate for the dump.

McCook, Neb.—Real & Easterday recently installed a York Driveway Grate purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Jansen, Neb.—Hail broke out 35 window lights and made a sieve of the power house roof of the Jansen Milling Co. on Aug. 30.

Exeter, Neb.—The Exeter Elvtr. has put in a new Link Belt Drive Chain. The York Fdry. & Engine Wks. furnished the chain.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Oct. 28 and 29, at the Lincoln Hotel.

Kearney, Neb.—It is reported that the alfalfa meal mill west of this city is to be reconditioned and opened soon by C. G. Foster.

Berwyn, Neb.—Roy R. Welch, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n, had his left hand amputated recently an account of a cancer.

North Bend, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. is installing two Winter Worm Gear Head Drives purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.—W. E. Hewett.

Ellis, Neb.—Stockholders of the Ellis Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. recently adopted a resolution to dissolve the corporation. The elevator was sold recently.

Benedict, Neb.—The former manager of the Wright-Leet Elvtr. at Stromsburg has purchased the Wright-Leet Elvtr. here and is putting it in shape for early operation.

Venango, Neb.—W. B. Woodman, manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, was killed recently while trying to replace a drive belt. His son has succeeded him as manager.

Shelby, Neb.—E. E. Agnew, of the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., Fullerton, who bot the small mill of the Shelby Flour Mills here, will convert it into a mixed feed plant, the machinery for which has been bot.

Belvidere, Neb.—Death claimed A. G. Bur-russ, Belvidere grain dealer for the past 30 years, at 6 p. m. Tuesday, August 26. Hemorrhage of the lungs was the cause, death following a very brief illness. Disposition of the two elevators has not been settled.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—The Mead Milling Co. is erecting an addition to its plant that will increase the grain storage capacity by 8,000 bus. and house a new feed grinding machine. With the addition the company will have a total storage capacity of about 35,000 bus.

Aurora, Neb.—The Aurora Elvtr. Co.'s mill was struck by lightning, at 4 a. m., Aug. 21, causing a small fire which was soon extinguished, before much damage was done, due to the fact that a milkman happened to see it at once and gave the alarm. The damage was less than \$15; fully insured.

Stromsburg, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the old Wright-Leet Elvtr. here and added it to its own facilities. Among recent improvements made is construction of coal sheds to take care of the coal business, which sideline was recently added, and installation of a Blue Streak Hammer Mill, for feed grinding.

Nebraska City, Neb.—On Sept. 1 I severed my connection with the Nitragin Co., Inc., of Milwaukee, as sales manager (with whom I have been associated for the past four years), to go back with my former employer, the G. E. Conkey Co., of Cleveland, O., in the capacity of sales manager at the Nebraska City mill.—H. H. McVeigh.

Nelson, Neb.—A No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. enclosed motor has been put in the warehouse of the Jensen Milling Co., which is being turned into a custom grinding plant. Installation of a mixer is contemplated. This company recently bot the Wood River Roller Mills at public auction and will move the plant from Wood River to Nelson.

Sunol, Neb.—The Sunol Lbr. & Grain Co. has made extensive improvements to its elevator, building a new fast-handling leg, putting in a York Hyatt Roller-Bearing Boot, a new head pulley, distributor, Winter Universal Head Drive, an enclosed 7½-h.p. motor on the head and a 3-h.p. on the air compressor, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and other equipment. Demers & Son have fitted their elevator with a 7½-h.p. enclosed motor on the leg, speeding up the leg and increasing its capacity. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. did the work on both elevators.

Kimball, Neb.—The Kimball Mill & Elvtr. Co. has raised the cupola of its elevator 12 feet, installed an entirely new leg with York Hyattized Boot, new head-pulley, distributor, Minneapolis V cups and rubber belt, new spouting at top and bottom, new Winter Universal Head Drive with 10-h.p. enclosed motor. The Herbert M. Welsh Grain Co. has installed a Winter Truck Dump. The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has raised the cupola on its elevator, built the storage bins higher, increasing the capacity, installed a 10-bu. Richardson Scale, new 8-in. loading spout with Kewanee Flexible End, new distributor, increased the elevating capacity to 40 bus. per minute by putting in a new leg with York Hyattized Roller Bearing Boot, re-spouted the bins and made other improvements. The W. H. Cramer Const. Co. had the contract for all three of these jobs.

NEW JERSEY

Camden, N. J.—Contract for the construction of a new two-story, brick and steel warehouse has been awarded by Sitley & Son, Inc., flour and grain dealers of this city.

NEW YORK

Rosiere, N. Y.—George P. Zimmerman is going out of the feed business here.

Fredonia, N. Y.—Porter's feed mill here was recently damaged by fire; loss, \$7,000.

New York, N. Y.—Newton H. Sobin has been expelled from membership in the Produce Exchange.

Geneva, N. Y.—The Patent Cereal Co.'s plant caught fire during the night, late in July, but was saved by the automatic sprinkling system.

Watertown, N. Y.—Dudley Chapman, proprietor of a feed mill at this place for years, was married recently to Miss Ethel Lazenby, of this city.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., recently declared a quarterly dividend of 20 cents, payable Sept. 30, placing the stock on an annual basis of 80 cents, compared with \$1.60 previously paid.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Corn Exchange has recently had a new maple floor laid, and has also provided the floorman with a large, roomy desk from which he can see the whole floor and at which visitors to the exchange register.

Moir, N. Y.—The milling and feed firm of E. J. Brush & Son, Inc., has sold 51 per cent of a controlling interest in the stock of the company to the Cheeseman-Munsil Co., of Ellenburg. The Brush family will retain a substantial interest in the business and E. Gay Brush will remain as manager. The business will be conducted under the same corporate name.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Frank N. Spencer, an officer of Bill, Bell & Co., and Roy F. LaVier, former manager of the Maple City Mill, have taken over the assets of the Maple City Milling Co. and will continue in the flour and feed business.

Buffalo, N. Y.—M. M. Fredel, former superintendent of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.'s plant in New York City, recently discontinued, is now superintendent of the company's Buffalo mill, which has just completed some new improvements.

New York, N. Y.—Paul Whitman, formerly with the Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., started in a general commission and brokerage business in grains and millfeeds, on Sept. 2, under the name of the Whitman Grain Co., Inc., with offices in the Produce Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The contract for the superstructure of the International Milling Co.'s 1,450,000-bu. elevator addition here has been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., work on which is expected to get under way early this fall. When completed the company will have a total storage capacity of 12,450,000 bus. This plant is owned by the Lake & Rail Warehouse & Elvtr. Corp. and is leased to the International Milling Co. for a period of 26 years.

NORTH DAKOTA

Erie, N. D.—We have sold out.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Erie.

Tipperary, N. D.—The elevator of Andrew H. Lee burned on August 29.

Marmarth, N. D.—C. T. Moravec is the new manager of the Marmarth Elvtr.

Napoleon, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s new 30,000-bu. elevator has been completed.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—The Great Western Grain Co. is making some improvements at its elevator here.

Fessenden, N. D.—The Osborn-McMillan Elvtr. Co. is making miscellaneous repairs to its elevator here.

Dickey, N. D.—The Powers Elvtr. has put in new head drives and motor equipment among other repairs.

St. Joe (Starkweather p. o.), N. D.—H. L. Kneisel is now manager of the St. Joe Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Adrian, N. D.—Repairs were made recently on the Powers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Wheatland, N. D.—Repairs made on the Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator at this place included installation of scale and other equipment.

Regent, N. D.—The Regent Co-op. Exchange is making good progress on its new 52,000-bu. elevator here, described in the July 23 Journal.

Crosby, N. D.—It is reported that the Crosby Flour Mill, which has been closed for several years, is to be put into operation again soon.

Winona, N. D.—Frayne Baker, of Bismarck, is erecting a grain warehouse here, where J. P. Schott's old structure stood that burned last fall.

Walhalla, N. D.—Omar Funningsland has been appointed agent here of the former Powers Elvtr. recently purchased by the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Pool.

Neché, N. D.—Sylvester O'Leary, grain buyer and elevator manager for the Neche Grain & Livestock Co., died on Aug. 26. He is survived by his widow and eight children.

Enderlin, N. D.—The Farmers Union Terminal Elvtr. Ass'n, of St. Paul, Minn., has taken over the interests of W. J. Loomis, who has operated the Loomis Elvtr. here for the past 28 years.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—I. E. Allen, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 20 years, died unexpectedly, on Aug. 14, at the age of 56 years. His widow and 13 children survive him.

Grand Forks, N. D.—B. C. Fahey, supt. of elevators for the Montana-North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, has been appointed manager of the ass'n's grain stabilization dept., to have charge of the sale of grain taken over from co-operative companies by the ass'n.

Burleigh, N. D.—Considerable storm damage was done to the Great Western Elvtr. at this station recently. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had a crew here making repairs. Head drives and other equipment were installed.

Oberon, N. D.—The Oberon Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house burned, on Sept. 4, in a fire that destroyed several buildings; loss to the elevator company, about \$60,000; the elevator contained about 25,000 bus. of wheat.

Fairmont, N. D.—The Fairmont Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has been organized here and has leased the mill elevators from the Northwest Seed Growers Ass'n, together with the services of Ed Olson, buyer. New equipment is being installed.

Milton, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. is undergoing extensive repairs, including rebuilding of grain pit, spouting and elevating apparatus, cupola extended two feet and new flooring laid, new air dump being installed and new driveway constructed. Dave McLeod has been engaged as manager.

Hebron, N. D.—It was reported that W. E. Coles, of Minneapolis, had let the contract for the erection of a new flour mill here, to have a capacity of 125 barrels per day, and storage capacity of about 14,000 bus. of wheat; but a later report states that the project has been abandoned till spring.

Williston, N. D.—Work has just been started on the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's elevator at this point that has been talked of for months, and which is expected to be ready to receive grain by November. Instead of a house of 500,000 bus. capacity, as at first planned, it is to have a capacity of over 100,000 bus., it is reported. When completed it is to be turned over to a newly formed company of local farmers known as the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

OHIO

Collins, O.—Woodward & Fulstow, of Norwalk, are closing their elevator at this point.

Plain City, O.—A high powered hammer mill operated by electricity has been installed by Hiatt & Chapman in their feed mill.

Tontogany, O.—The elevator of the Tontogany Grain Co. (a farmers co-operative) that burned during the latter part of August, is to be rebuilt.

Hartland (Norwalk p. o.), O.—Woodward & Fulstow opened their elevator here in August under the management of William Silcox. Feed, flour and coal are carried.

Washington, O.—Ed Myers, original proprietor of the co-op. company, is said to be preparing to build a new elevator on the west side of the railroad at this point.

Lucasville, O.—The Ohio Farm Bureau Service Co. on Sept. 1 took over the operation of the Lucasville Mill & Elvtr. Co., the plant to be used in processing corn into cornmeal and other products.

Toledo, O.—The Produce Exchange and a number of grain firms expect to move into the former Ohio Bank Bldg. early this winter, and it is probable that the name of the building will be changed to the Board of Trade Bldg. The exchange's quarters will be much larger than at present.

We Finance

grain, grain products, seeds and soy beans while stored in your own mills and elevators. Reasonable rates. Details on request.

THE GENERAL STORAGE CO.
Broadway and E. 15th St., Cleveland, O.

Trotwood, O.—The Piqua Milling Co. has moved its Dayton branch office to this place and has bot the elevator and feed grinding plant here. The company contemplates installing new equipment in the plant, which will be managed by J. F. Stewart, formerly in charge of the Dayton office. A 200-barrel mill at Piqua is also operated by this company.

Cleveland, O.—The Star Elvtr. Co., which for the past five years has been doing business in rented property, has bot a 99-year lease on two acres of land and building containing 13,000 square feet of floor space, at 4323 E. 49th St. The company is doing some remodeling and installing flour-packing machinery. The lease contains an option to purchase.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting, on the evening of Sept. 8, at the Lebanon House, this city, where a 6:30 dinner was served to those attending, drouth relief being the subject of discussion. The speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Some Drouth Relief Plans and Problems," by Prof. H. C. Ramsower, of the Ohio State University; "Financing Plans for Drouth Relief," by Frank Cox; "Regulations under the Emergency R. R. Rate Permits," by John Morris; "How the Federal Grades Protect the Buyer of Feed Grains," by L. F. Butler, grain supervisor; "The County Agent's Work in the Emergency Program," by Geo. Eastwood; "The Feed Dealer's Part in the Emergency Service," by Perry Hall, pres. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n; "The State Ass'n and the Emergency," by W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Motion pictures by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture were shown, illustrating the handling and marketing of grain from the U. S. fields to foreign markets.

OKLAHOMA

Jefferson, Okla.—A windstorm did small damage to the Bob White Flour Mills here on Aug. 20.

El Reno, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant here was slightly damaged by wind on Aug. 19.

Ardmore, Okla.—The Henderson Grain Co., of Ft. Worth, Tex., will open a wire office here in the near future.

Okeene, Okla.—Slight damage was done by wind to the plants of the Okeene Milling Co. and the Midland Flour Milling Co. on Aug. 19.

Dawson, Okla.—The Sanders-Barnard Mill Co. has just built a 5,000-bu. addition to its elevator, added another wareroom and installed a larger hammer mill.

Prague, Okla.—The Union Cotton Oil Co. has bot the plant of the Thompson Mill & Elvtr. Co., which will be managed by the sons of the late G. W. Thompson.

Gracemont, Okla.—We have changed from gas to electric power, put in new belts and new pulleys and have given the elevator a good overhauling.—C. A. Downing, mgr. C. A. Downing Elvtr. Co.

Custer City, Okla.—Ed Parker, of Guthrie, has been appointed manager of the Custer City Farmers Co-op. Exchange Elvtr., succeeding J. W. McDown, Jr., who resigned recently on account of ill health.

Frederick, Okla.—Charley Hubbard is now manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Cotton Co., of this city, succeeding Harry Joyce. W. M. Kemp, of this city is retiring from the gin business. He has been manager and stockholder in the Farmers Gin Co. Charley Brunk will be the local manager this season.—E. O. Billingslea. [The Farmers Gin Co. has a small elevator and handles grain and feed also.]

Hinton, Okla.—A new 12,000-bu. studded iron-clad elevator has just been completed for George H. Snyder, replacing the elevator that burned in June. The plant is fully equipped to handle ear corn as well as small grain and also to serve a custom grinding trade. The equipment consists of a Kewanee Truck Damp, Western Sheller, corn cleaner, Richardson Automatic Scale, fully-enclosed motors, two pair high roller mill and a 6x4 chop leg. The Star Engineering Co. had the contract.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—A new and larger cutting machine has just been installed at the alfalfa mill of Mason Mills, Inc., here.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Central Ferry, Wash.—An addition, 100x200 feet in floor space, has just been built to the Central Ferry Warehouse for the storage of sacked wheat.

Walker (Newdale p. o.), Ida.—Madison County Grain Growers have just completed a new sack grain warehouse here, scales have been installed and Wilford Bennion has been appointed manager.

Burley, Ida.—The new elevator of the Farmers Society of Equity was receiving grain about the middle of August, before it was entirely completed. A new grinder and dump have also been installed.

Seattle, Wash.—At a recent meeting of the board of trustees of the Grain Exchange the officers of the exchange were all re-elected as follows: W. H. Foster, pres.; Frank E. Ryer, vice-pres.; H. L. McIntyre, sec'y; R. M. Hawkins, treas.

Salem, Ore.—The Cherry City Milling Co.'s plant here, E. S. Palmer, owner, was damaged by fire on Aug. 27; loss, \$10,000. A quantity of feed and grain was lost. Negotiations for the sale of the plant to the Oregon Feed Co., of Turner, Ore., had been almost completed.

Quigley (American Falls p. o.), Ida.—The Colorado Milling Co.'s loading platform here collapsed a few weeks ago under the weight of a huge pile of sacked wheat, blocking completely the branch railroad line. It is reported that this accident will probably result in a new elevator for this station next year.

PORTLAND LETTER

Hugh H. Martin is back on the job again as grain buyer for Kerr, Gifford & Co. after recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Arthur Baum, who until his recent resignation had charge of the Pacific Coast grain service of the Russell-Miller Co., is now associated with the Anderson-Fox Co., in this city, having charge of the grain department.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

*This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER*

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

The Commission of Public Docks' 1,000,000-bu. unit, giving the elevator at Terminal 4 a total bulk grain storage capacity of 2,000,000 bus., is to be completed by the middle of this month.

Paul Ostroot, who for over a year has been manager of the grain division of the Sperry Flour Co. in the Pacific Northwest, also manager of its subsidiary, the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., was reported late in August as being seriously ill with pleurisy at a sanitarium.

Edmund J. Murphy, in charge of the Portland office of the Federal Warehouse Division for the past two years, died at his home in New Orleans during the third week of August. He left the Pacific Coast for his home early in August on account of his illness. He was in charge of the administration of the California State Warehouse Law and Federal Act for two years previous to his position here.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Stickney, S. D.—H. L. Peterson has been appointed manager of the Cargill Elvtr. here.

Doland, S. D.—Repairs have been made at the Atlas Elvtr., including a new coal scale, by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Akaska, S. D.—The Akaska Equity Exchange has had a new 10-ton coal scale installed by the V. M. Zweber Co.

Leola, S. D.—The elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. will be re-shingled. The V. M. Zweber Co. has the contract.

Madison, S. D.—The Dakota Feed & Seed Co. has given the contract for the erection of a warehouse and storage building here.

Montrose, S. D.—C. H. Beach, who had charge of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for many years, died, on Aug. 16, in Sioux Falls.

Blunt, S. D.—Harold Hargrove has succeeded as manager of the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. H. E. Reed, resigned on account of ill health.

Gettysburg, S. D.—The Home Grain Co.'s elevator burned Sept. 1; loss, \$20,000; both building and contents were insured. About 13,000 bus. of grain burned.

Agar, S. D.—The Atlas Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the old Fairbanks & Blaine Elvtr. here and had the T. E. Ibberson Co. remodel the elevator and coal sheds.

Letcher, S. D.—The Benson-Quinn Co., of Minneapolis, has bot the Letcher Grain Co.'s elevator at this point from O. H. Johnson. R. J. Clark is the new manager.

SOUTHEAST

Stevenson, Ala.—G. W. Bryant's grist mill burned; partly insured.

Montgomery, Ala.—The West Grain Co. has added a feed mill and a feed mixer to its equipment.

Pensacola, Fla.—The Applegate Grain Co. recently installed a feed mill with collector and magnetic generator.

Scotland Neck, N. C.—J. E. Condrey, local business man, is erecting a grist mill here, equipment for which has arrived.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Plosser-Knecht Flour & Grain Co., of this city, has ceased operating its mill, whether temporarily or not is not known.

Chipley, Fla.—I have just built a new grist mill here at Chipley and have been running it four months. Will put up a new crushing building and install a hammer mill for feed grinding this fall.—J. J. Daring.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Charlotte Feed & Gin Co., incorporated; authorized capital stock \$25,000, subscribed \$6,000; incorporators: E. B. Solomon, R. E. Evans and Ethel Wilson Evans; to crush cottonseed and manufacture all products and by-products therefrom, and to buy, sell and gin cotton.

TENNESSEE

Orlinda, Tenn.—Local business men bot in the plant of the Orlinda Flour Mill at a recent court sale and plan to put it into operation again.

Lebanon, Tenn.—The Dodson-Crowe Grain Co. is the successor of the Dodson Grain Co., G. C. Crowe having bot a half interest in the business and will devote his entire time to it. Mr. Crowe, formerly a representative of the Purina Mills, will give special attention to the feed business of the firm, and T. C. Dodson, sole owner for the past 30 years, will continue as active as ever in the conduct of the business.

TEXAS

Celina, Tex.—The Collin County Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was damaged by wind Aug. 19.

Handley, Tex.—The Village Creek Farm Mills was damaged by fire recently; loss, \$50,000.

Devine, Tex.—On Aug. 11 the corn elevator of Adams Co. at this point opened for business.

Cuero, Tex.—The plant and office of the Witte Grain & Feed Mill were recently repaired and renovated.

Clint, Tex.—A new alfalfa mill was recently installed in the plant of the Elephant Butte Alfalfa Ass'n here.

Richmond, Tex.—Anderson, Clayton & Co. have recently improved and repaired their Richmond Cottonseed Oil Mill and same is now in operation.

San Antonio, Tex.—American Bonded Warehouse Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: L. P. Ruedrich, Mrs. Ella Ruedrich and O. A. Strautzenberger; to maintain elevators, warehouses, gins, etc.

Lubbock, Tex.—The Yellow House Feed Mill, W. K. Dickinson owner, was recently struck by lightning and the resultant fire damaged the mill to the extent of \$16,000.

Houston, Tex.—George S. Colby, elevator superintendent of the Houston Public Elvtr., writes under date of Aug. 28: "We will be unloading grain in our new unit 'C' on Sept. 4. This will give us a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 bus."

WISCONSIN

Rock Elm, Wis.—A new feed mill has been erected here by A. Martin.

Evansville, Wis.—Harvey Prentice and Fred Wolf's old grist mill recently burned. It was used for storage purposes.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Pabst Corp. plant is being enlarged and the capacity of the grain elevators will be increased by 30,000 bus.

Dousman, Wis.—Gramling Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: H. J., R. J. and G. Gramling; to deal in grain, feed, hay, etc.

Rome, Wis.—The Rome Mill has been purchased by G. Nietmann, who will operate it. He will also carry a complete line of feed for poultry and domestic animals.

Middleton, Wis.—William Hoffman, head of the William Hoffman Co., feed manufacturer, died recently after a long illness. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

Foxlake, Wis.—The old elevator near the depot, operated for many years by Henry Clausen and bot by C. S. Porter several years ago, which has not been operated recently, has been taken down. Mr. Porter has another elevator here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The C. & N. W. R. R.'s addition to the Kinnickinnic Elvtr., under lease to the Donahue-Stratton Co., was used for the first time on Aug. 30. Part of the Milwaukee R. R.'s addition to Elvtr. "E", operated by the Cargill Grain Co., was reported as being in use early this month.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Vitality Mills, owned by Rosenbaum Bros., grain firm of Chicago, are taking over the mixed feed business of the Ladish Milling Co., of this city, including the organization, good-will and the company's brands. The Ladish Co. will continue its grain business, not having sold its elevator or plant.

Osceola, Wis.—The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has bot the elevator of the now defunct Osceola Mill & Elvtr. Co. which it has leased for storage purposes for the two past years. The purchase also includes considerable real estate and a warehouse, which the company will have strengthened and tightened, and in which conveyors will be installed and bulk oats stored in it for the present. The local manager is P. J. Tewksbury.

Farmer Criticises Orderly Marketing

F. H. Beneke of the Beneke Grain Co., Palmer, Ia., has the following criticism of "orderly marketing" from J. P. Russell, a farmer, whose opinion reflects that of many others:

What is there to this so-called "orderly marketing"? Is there such a thing as "slugging" the grain market? Politicians have been giving us long speeches telling us that "orderly marketing" will cure the farmers' ills. I used to believe that the market should be fed evenly—much as the old horse-power threshing machine should be fed—to avoid slugging. The 1929 corn crop was marketed quite orderly yet the price never went up to the cost of production. If James E. Boyle, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, writing for Forbes Magazine, is correct there is nothing to this so-called "orderly marketing."

Now, if this man, Boyle, is correct, somebody lied. "Orderly marketing" came pretty near being a campaign issue a few years ago. These campaign issues are the bunk. The eternal campaign issue is to get into office and get the other fellow out. That's good every year.

Politicians don't know our business as well as we know it ourselves. If they did they wouldn't tell us. They tell the farmers what the farmers like to hear, not what the farmers ought to know. It would be foolish for a politician to do otherwise.

FORT WORTH

Is the Better Grain Market — Use It and Profit

Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

Tillery Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

J. S. Bache & Co.
Grain and Cotton Futures

Mullin-Brackett Grain Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.
Export and Consignments

Kimbell Milling Co., Inc.
Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Southwest Grain & Comm. Co.
Brokerage and Consignments

Grain Carriers

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—The I. C. C., today postponed from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, the date when its revision on grain rates becomes effective. The postponement was granted upon the request of carriers, who asserted that owing to extensive revisions involved it would be virtually impossible to comply with the order in the time originally allowed.

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Scarcity of grain-elevator space in Chicago and unfavorable conditions in the ore trade have combined to influence ship owners to accept commissions for wheat storage unusually early this year. Nearly 1,000,000 bu. of wheat are already stored in three boats of the Interlake Steamship Co., which are now tied up at the General Chemical Co.'s dock in the Calumet River at 120th street.

The new Mississippi Valley Barge Line, to operate between Cincinnati and New Orleans, expects to send its first string of barges from the northern terminal on Sept. 25, after which a weekly service will be maintained between the two cities. The line has two towboats and 50 barges, and two more powerful towboats are under construction, while in Cincinnati a \$350,000 terminal wharf is nearing completion.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—With sixty-five lake boats tied up in the port of Montreal, Que., awaiting their turns to unload grain into elevators, a period of unemployment faced their crews today. The jam of lake boats in the harbor has been gradually increasing since the beginning of the harvest season until there are waiting vessels with approximately 6,000,000 bushels of grain in their holds. Elevators have 12,250,000 bushels in storage.

Widespread opinion that eastern railroads will obtain important increases in revenue as a result of the I. C. C.'s recent Eastern Class Rate decision has been denied in a petition the carriers have filed asking for a modification of the decision. The petition not only denies that increased revenue will accrue to the carriers from the new rates, but expresses the fear that the railroads will not be able to maintain even normal revenues under the rate revision proposed.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3.—W. W. Morse, manager of waterways corporations of the Upper Mississippi Barge Line, states that upon completion Sept. 11 of the dam at the Ford Motor plant at St. Paul, grain-carrying barges will again come up to Minneapolis for loading. There has been no navigation to Minneapolis since the dam broke on August 19, 1929. As grain moves down the river on "transit" rates which are the same to Minneapolis or St. Paul, loading at Minneapolis will not necessarily mean a materially increased movement.

The executives of the CFA carriers finally agreed to apply the 50 per cent reduction to transit rates, subject to a transit charge of 2 cents per 100 pounds and applicable only on billing originating August 14th and later, with the transit not to be granted on proportional or reshipping rates. This action was taken subject to approval by Eastern Trunk Line carriers, but it is believed that will be forthcoming. A meeting of the railway executives for the purpose of considering this matter, is scheduled to be held in Chicago on Sept. 11. This would make the emergency rates really apply on most shipments and eliminate most of the discrimination so that practically all mills interested in that territory would be about on a parity.

Western railroads have filed a petition with the I. C. C., asking for a rehearing in part 7 to docket 17000, the western grain rate case.

The Omaha Grain Exchange has asked the Commission to rehear, reopen, reconsider or set aside that portion of its order in No. 17000, part 7, grain and grain products, that fixes, on grain and grain products, a differential of 4 cents a hundred pounds Omaha over Kansas City to St. Louis and 6 cents a hundred pounds Omaha over Kansas City to Memphis and the Gulf for export.

Corporations engaged in the grain and milling business at points in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Texas, headed by the El Reno Mill & Elevator Company, of El Reno, Okla., have asked the Commission to postpone the effective date of its order in No. 17000, part 7, Hoch-Smith grain, until July 1, 1931. The Commission recently postponed the effective date of the order from October 1 to January 1, 1931.

Sweden Battles Canadian Pool

To overcome aid to pools by the governments of Canada and the United States the government of Sweden has taken steps to penalize the importation of foreign wheats and rye.

In a decree by the Swedish Department of Agriculture it is stipulated that any person or firm importing wheat flour into Sweden from foreign countries must mix Swedish wheat in the shipment to a volume representing 45 per cent of the entire mixed lot, and at least 30 per cent of each such part of the lot that is mixed separately. With regard to rye flour, 50 per cent of the entire mixed parcel shall consist of Swedish rye flour. The mixing shall be performed under the control of the customs authorities with mixing plants approved by the Board of Commerce.

Any person who desires to import foreign wheat or rye for commercial purposes must report such desire to the County Government Board in the County where the import takes place. Such importer or dealer is also bound to keep books on the import, transportation, stocks, purchases, and sales of such foreign grain. He may not deliver such grain within Sweden in other packings than bags or similar wrappings, on which it is plainly stated that the goods are of foreign origin.

The Swedish mills have agreed to grind Swedish wheat to a total quantity of at least 45 per cent of the total volume of wheat milled at the plants during the period of the contract. In addition it is stipulated that in each individual parcel ground by the mills, Swedish wheat shall amount to at least 30 per cent of the whole lot. In the production of rye flour Swedish rye shall constitute not less than 50 per cent of all the rye milled.

The prices are to be not less than \$5.09 per 100 kilos of wheat having a weight of 77.5 kilos per hectoliter, and not less than \$4.29 per 100 kilos of rye with a weight of 72.8 kilos per hectoliter. A kilo is 2.2 lbs. and an hectoliter 2.837 bus.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc., Box 687, Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim audits of your account sales returns three times per year will save you several dollars in a year's shipping. Audits on a percentage basis only, no other costs. A trial is solicited.

W. S. BRAUDT,
AUDITOR AND TREASURER.

Some Car Order Rules

When freight cars are desired, for the shipment of any commodity, be sure to observe the following:

1. Order them in writing, or if ordered orally, confirm in writing.
2. Retail a copy of the order.
3. Specify date wanted, name of commodity, capacity of car, and, if possible, destination.
4. Order sufficiently in advance of date needed, so that the carriers may have ample time in which to spot them.
5. Do not order more cars than you need, thus perhaps depriving some other shipper of badly wanted equipment.

I. C. C. Activities

In 22494, S. P. Davis vs. Mo. Pac. et al., Examiner Charles A. Rice recommends reparation on finding inapplicable rates, cottonseed meal, Helena, Ark., and Memphis and Tiptonville, Tenn., to points in N. Y., Penn., Md. and R. I. Applicable rates from Helena, Memphis, Tiptonville and Covington, to points in N. Y., Penn., Md., Mass., and other eastern states, were declared not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

In 23178, Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co., a partnership, R. C. Good and C. W. Good, vs. C. B. & Q. et al., Examiner Wm. A. Disque recommends dismissal on finding that rates, wheat and corn, from points in southwestern Iowa to St. Louis, were not unreasonable, and that damages under the allegation of undue prejudice were not proven.

Tariffs Suspended

In I. and S. 3508, the Commission has suspended from September 1 until April 1 schedules on seventh revised page 133, third revised page 167 and fourth revised page 231 to Pennsylvania I. C. C. 100. The suspended schedules propose to restrict transit arrangements applicable at Pittsburgh, on feed, grain and related articles which would result in increases in rates and charges on shipments of such articles from certain origin territory.

In I. and S. 3509, the Commission has suspended from September 1 until April 1 schedules in supplement 4 to C. M. St. P. & P. I. C. C. B-5963, and in certain other tariffs. The suspended schedules propose to cancel commodity rates on molasses feed and sugar feed from points in Minn. and Wis. to destinations in Ill., Wis. and other states with resultant increases in rates.

New Complaints

23710. Anderson, Smith & Hamilton, Inc., San Francisco, vs. C. & N. W. et al. Rates and charges in violation of sections 1, 2, 3 and 6 of the act, grain, received at San Francisco from points in transcontinental groups E, F and G, and reshipped under milling-in-transit arrangements to points in California other than on Southern Pacific. Shippers and others on Southern Pacific preferred. Asks cease and desist order and relief for future.

23736. California Milling Corporation, Los Angeles, vs. L. A. & S. L. et al. Unreasonable rates and charges, poultry feed, Los Angeles, to Phoenix, Ariz. Asks reparation.

23750. Smith-Ingraham Grain Co. et al., Fort Worth, Tex., vs. C. R. I. & G. et al. Rates and charges in violation sections 1, 3 and 6 of act, wheat, Fort Worth to Fresno, Calif. Other points in southwest preferred. Ask waiver of undercharges or reparation and cease and desist order.

Patents Granted

1,772,026. Grinding Mill. Clifford O. Bartley, Denver, Colo. In a mill of the character described, a channel shell, a lining composed of sections having flanges in the channels of the shell, in spaced relation to each other, a flange at one side of a section of the lining being narrower than that at the other side, and wedges in the spaces between the flanges of adjoining sections to secure the lining in place within the shell.

1,772,881. Conveyor. Edgar B. Tolman, Jr., Chicago, Ill. In a device of the kind described, a chamber having a discharge outlet, a closure member, and a link from which the closure member is pivotally suspended adjacent to and spaced apart from the discharge end of the outlet and exhauster means operable to convey material to the chamber, the initial operation of the means actuating the closure member to close the outlet.

1,778,782. Grain Elevator. A. H. Eckhardt and H. F. Harloff, St. Paul, Minn., assignors to Eckhardt Mfg. Co., St. Paul. An elevator for grain comprising a trough having outturned flanges on its upper side, a U-shaped guide having outturned flanges fitting upon the first flanges, means for securing the flanges together, and an endless conveyor in the trough having its upper stretch supported by the guide, the conveyor including flights which engage the bottom of the trough for the lower stretch of the conveyor.

1,772,824-A and B. Bag-Closing Machine. Helmer Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. In a bag closing machine, the combination of means for feeding the bags, members for pressing the walls of the open bag top together in flat-wise relation, means associated with said members and adapted to transversely fold the compressed wall portions of the bag, and means for compressing the partially closed filled bag against said members to shape the bag.

1,773,657. Bag-Filler. Ira B. White, Fort Worth, Tex. A bag filling apparatus comprising an upright non-rotatable shaft, a vertically adjustable platform moving on said shaft for supporting bags, a rotatable bag carrier rotating about said shaft and provided with a plurality of feed openings, bag supports attached to said carrier and registering with said openings, a feed hopper provided with a base having openings for feeding material through the openings in said bag carrier, and means for rotating said carrier to cause the openings therein to register with the openings in said base.

1,772,971. Hulling Apparatus. Edward J. Vaudreuil, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to Modern Devices, Inc., New York, N. Y. In a hulling apparatus, a drum having a multitude of apertures in its cylindrical periphery and having partitions crosswise to the longitudinal axis of the cylindrical drum, the partitions being provided with cuts tangential to the longitudinal axis, the material of the partitions near the cuts being formed to deflect and guide material handled in the drum from one of the different sections in the drum between the partitions to the next following section.

1,772,823. Bag-Sealing Machine. Helmer Anderson, Minneapolis, assignor to General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. In a bag sealing machine, the combination of a bag feeding means, a driven member positioned in proximity to the bag feeding means and adapted to be engaged by a bag being fed thru the machine, means for supporting a supply of gummed tape with a portion of the tape positioned between the driven member and an approaching bag, whereby the traveling bag will engage the tape portion and move it into engagement with the driven member and cause a portion of the tape to be applied in closing relation to the bag, and means for preventing the bag from tilting

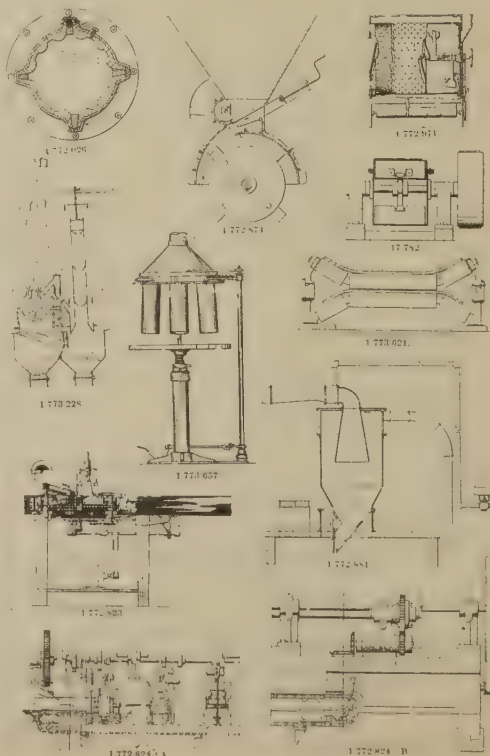
backwardly when it engages the driven member.

1,773,621. Belt Conveyor. Austin Hopkinson, Audenshaw, England. An endless belt conveyor, comprising a belt and rollers rotatable on axes inclined to one another and against which the under faces of marginal portions of the return stretch of the belt bear and by which the return stretch of the belt is supported in inverted trough shape.

1,773,228. Grinding and Separating Mill. Erwin Jungels, Geislingen-Steige, Germany, assignor to Schnellpressenfabrik Akt. Ges. Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany. A grinding and separating mill, comprising a casing, a rotary grinding member therein having a plurality of rotating wing-shaped grinding and disintegrating members arranged to produce a strong air current, a collecting container for the ground material at the lower side of the casing and into which the casing discharges, the container having a sieve dividing it into two compartments, and guiding walls below the discharge opening of the casing and in the upper portion of one compartment of the container and arranged to cause the air current produced by the rotating wings to blow the ground material against and through the sieve.

1,772,874. Automatic Feeder for Mills. Henry J. Meyer, Waukesha, assignor to I. B. Rowell Co., Waukesha, Wis. In a mill of the character described, the combination of a pair of side plates, transverse members extending between the side plates with their opposed edges spaced apart to form a slot, a hopper mounted above said transverse members and contracting towards the slot, an intermediate spacing member between the lower end of the hopper and one of the transverse members, an inclined movable slide at the lower end of the hopper for regulating the width of the slot, an adjusting screw connected to the outer end of the slide for imparting movement to the same, means for supporting the adjusting screw adjacent the hopper, the hopper having a lateral bowed semi-hollow portion, a shaft co-axial with the hollow portion and mounted with its center over the rear edge of the slot, a hub carried by the shaft and radially projecting arms formed on the hub.

One common barberry bush caused an estimated loss of \$50,000 to the grain farmers in Decatur County, Ind., in 1922. The bush was removed and a check up each year since has shown a decided absence of black-stem rust on the grain in that vicinity.



Supply Trade

Toledo, O.—The O. W. Randolph Co. is sending to its friends in the trade a handy dial-phone pencil having a chain to attach to the phone.

Advertising has made this country as progressive as it is today. It is the guiding star for mass production that has made it possible for the great middle class to live like kings. Advertising might be compared to a lighthouse, the guiding light over poor business to a better day, and if we follow that guidance wholeheartedly we shall have very little to worry about.—V. B. Russell, Dennison Mfg. Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The use of the long cone in the cyclone type of dust collector is involved in the suit for patent infringement filed by Robert L. Bobbitt against the Midland Flour Milling Co. The Millers National Federation will defend the Midland Co. against Bobbitt, and claims to have found evidence of prior use of the long cone. His patent was granted Oct. 5, 1920.

Chicago, Ill.—During the month of August, 1930, the Zeleny Thermometer System was installed in 5 bins for the Kurth Malt- ing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; 39 bins for the Ralston Purina Co., Davenport, Ia.; 19 bins for the International Milling Co., Leeds, Ia. Materials were shipped for the installation of the Zeleny System in 12 bins for the Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont. Installation to be made by its own forces.

Utica, N. Y.—Catalog 55 just issued by the Munson Mill Mch. Co. should be in the office of every one interested in the grinding of feed. This catalog details the different parts of the company's attrition mills, and the many photographs thruout the book give the purchaser an idea of how these machines work and what may be expected of them. A copy of this catalog will be sent Journal readers who write the company requesting it.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Kewanee Implement Co. has acquired the assets of the National Conveying Equipment Corporation, Chicago, and the corporate name has been changed to the Kewanee Machinery & Conveyor Co. The general office will be located at Kewanee with the same executive personnel in charge. For the present at least, the office and factory at 350 N. Harding Ave., Chicago, will be maintained and operated. The change in corporate name is effective as of Aug. 15.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The ability to control motors of greater horsepower than those controlled by the superseded type is the principal advantage of a new enclosed, magnetic, reversing switch announced by the General Electric Co. This switch, designated CR-7009-B-18, supersedes the CR-7009-B-5 switch of the same type. The new device is designed to throw small alternating-current motors directly across the line. It consists of two triple-pole, mechanically interlocked, magnetically operated contactors with restricted-type blowouts, and with a normally-open interlock on each contactor. It also has two hand-reset temperature overload relays. The contactors are mounted side by side on a molded base, instead of back to back as in the previous design. The device is contained in a drawn-shell steel enclosing case.

According to Hay-N-Grain alfalfa prices in California this season, have been so low that thousands of tons have been sold to the citrus groves as fertilizer.

New York Hay and Grain Dealers Meeting

The last year's officers and directors, with one exception, were re-elected at the annual meeting of the New York State Hay and Grain Dealers' Ass'n, at Syracuse, N. Y., on Aug. 21-22, this one exception being the election of Harry Bascom of Boston, to succeed Floyd H. Wheat, as 1st v.p.

The officers re-elected were Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains, pres.; D. Clifford Jones, Weed-sport, sec.-treas., and the following directors: A. G. Baltz, Lafargeville; H. L. Cross, Fayetteville; W. B. Dewitt, Skaneateles; L. F. Hewitt, Locke, and F. L. Lewi and F. M. Williams of New York City.

The convention was called to order by President Samuel Deuel, of Pine Plains. The welcome on the part of the city was given by Safety Commissioner W. W. Wiard. Howard L. Cross, of Fayetteville, a director, responded. Congressman John Taber, of Auburn, made an address in which he said that the new tariff is a boon to American agriculture. It increases duties on agricultural products more than on any other group. On hay, for example, the tariff is raised from \$4 a long ton to \$5 a short ton. Important increases were made on milk, butter, cheese and other dairy products. The tariff on buckwheat was raised from 20 to 25c.

Pres. Deuel addressed the gathering on "Stepping Forward in Alfalfa." He asserted that the association would stress every effort to help farmers of the state in selecting the best grain as well as to assist them to cope with the drouth which wrought such heavy damage throughout the country.

He reported that feed products differed in respect to localities, pointing out that while oats prospered in some parts of the

state, the crop was negligible in others. Other crops held true in the same manner; the final result should, however, provide for an even balance in the combined growth, he said.

Other speakers were Charles Quinn, secretary of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Association, who talked on the work of the farm board and the part of the middle man in the hay and grain business; C. G. Egly, of Fort Wayne, president Nat'l Hay Ass'n; J. S. Thompson, of Toronto, who discussed Canadian conditions; J. W. A. Gordon, of Boston, who gave the American crop report, and Frederick V. Brunn, of Syracuse, who spoke on insurance and salesmanship.

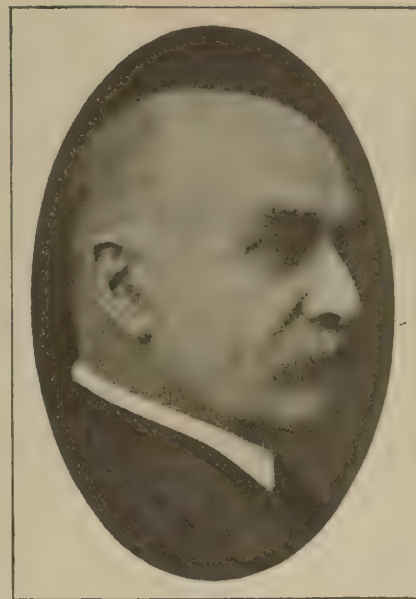
Speakers at the afternoon session included W. H. Dean, of Auburn, on credit conditions; Payne Williams, of New York, on traffic, and E. G. Porter, of Maywood, who read a paper written by Joseph Huey, of Philadelphia, on buying hay on grade. At the second day's session an address was given by W. P. Carroll, federal grain inspector.

Death of M. Snow

Matthew Snow, a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners, died at Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 27 from sunstroke.

He had been playing golf in the morning and became ill in afternoon. He was 71 years of age.

A native of Scotland he went to Winnipeg in 1880, and after farming at Austin, Man., two years took up a homestead at Wolseley, Sask., where he resided for 20 years. He became a leader among the farmers and was appointed deputy warehouse commissioner at Winnipeg by the Dominion Government in 1905. When the Canada Grain Act was enacted in 1912 he was appointed Winnipeg



M. Snow, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

agent for the Board of Grain Commissioners.

In 1920 he became sec'y of the Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, a position he held until 1922, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Grain Commissioners. Of recent years he was deeply interested in the fox farming business.

Russia will be able to release more wheat for export after the plan of the Soviet government for the construction of the new line of railroad in Asia is carried out. Instead of shipping wheat from the distant Ukraine or Caucasus Central Asia is to be supplied with cheap grain grown in Siberia.

Hess Direct Heat Driers

Have all the advantages and flexibility
of Hess Steam Heat Driers

WITHOUT

Expense and Bother of Steam Boilers

Simple to Install Simple to Operate Automatic

HESS DRIERS ARE PATENTED

WE DO NOT INFRINGE THE PATENTS
OF OTHERS. WE GUARANTEE THIS.

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207 SOUTH WESTERN AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HESS DRIER COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.

68 Higgins Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba



1,000 Bushel Hess Direct Heat
Drier and Cooler

Crowell Elevator Company
I. C. Railway Elevator, Omaha, Nebr.

LET US PLAN A GRAIN DRYING PLANT FOR YOU

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

The W. G. Griffith Seed Co., at McNabb, Ill., suffered a \$5,000 fire damage on Aug. 25.

The Griswold Seed & Nursery Co., of Lincoln, Neb., has been reorganized, with a capital of \$100,000. B. F. Sheehan is pres., and J. F. Sinn is v.p. of the new company which will operate exclusively in a wholesale way.

Registered Kanred proved superior to other varieties in extensive experimental tests at the Akron, Fort Collins and Fort Lewis, Colorado, experiment stations. Generally thruout the state it excells its closest competitor, Turkey Red, in hardiness, yield and resistance to rust. It is also entirely equal to Turkey Red in milling qualities. It is stated that Kanred is so closely related to its well known Crimean parent, Turkey Red, that it is almost impossible to tell the difference in the bin, and only those who are well acquainted with its growth characteristics are able to distinguish between the two growing in the field.

Soybean Recommendations

Recommendations for the production of soybeans are contained in Leaflet No. 151, just issued by the Department of Agricultural Extension of Purdue University.

Advantages of soybeans, as compared with other crops include adaptation to sweet and acid soils, use of the crop as hay, as a protein supplement, or as a cash crop, ability to grow on thin, poorly drained soil, and the faculty of fixing nitrogen in the soil. Rotations including soybeans are recommended in the publication for various types of soil.

Ito San, Dunfield, Manch, Wilson, and Virginia are five varieties now commonly grown in Indiana. Mansoy, Illini, and Harbin soy are new varieties which are regarded as promising.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

- AMARILLO, TEXAS.**
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.
- BALTIMORE, MD.**
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.
- CHICAGO, ILL.**
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.
- CONCORDIA, KANS.**
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
- COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.**
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.**
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.
- LOUISVILLE, KY.**
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS.**
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
- MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.**
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.
- PHOENIX, ARIZ.**
Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.**
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds
- SEDGWICK, KAN.**
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Too Much Wheat Smut

BY H. M. BAINER

Statistics from the Federal Grain Supervision show that out of 29,738 carloads of wheat delivered to the Kansas City market from July 1 to August 25 of this year, 4,832 were smutty. This amounts to one car out of six or 16 per cent.

The loss on account of smutty wheat averages fully 5 cents a bushel in price and on top of this causes an average field loss of at least 3 bushels per acre. The farmer, therefore, who raises smutty wheat and, on account of it, loses 3 bushels per acre and 5 cents per bushel in price on what is left, is paying an enormous penalty, especially when he stops to consider that he could have prevented the loss by seed treatment at a cost of less than ten cents an acre.

It is definitely known that the smut germ sticks to the wheat and is sown with it, also that proper disinfection of the seed with copper carbonate dust will kill smut. The remedy is inexpensive and easily applied and with so much smut all over the country it is not safe to sow any seed this fall that has not been treated unless it is definitely known to be free of it. In treating seed, the main precaution to insure success is to be sure every kernel is thoroughly coated with the dust and if this is done all smut spores will be killed and the wheat kernels will be healthier and stronger than ever. Ordinarily 3 ounces of reliable copper carbonate dust per bushel is sufficient. On account of the fineness of the dust and the difficulty of thoroughly mixing it with the seed, without

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1929, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
FLAXSEED				
Chicago	54,000	91,000	.....	1,000
Duluth	119,785	796,637	610,586	300,613
Ft. William	36,998	18,369	26,356	85,034
Milwaukee	41,470	44,300	.....	.....
Minneapolis	2,436,130	1,249,230	795,010	303,690
Montreal .....	.....	178,000	.....	.....
Superior	127,534	185,509	38,775	35,000
KAFIR AND MILO				
*Amarillo	7,500	42,000	3,000	1,500
*Amarillo	1,500	34,500	1,500	13,500
†Galveston	No record	.....	.....	108,577
Houston	No record	.....	.....	101,000
†Hutchinson	1,800	44,200	No record	.....
Kans. City	41,800	195,800	62,000	260,000
St. Joseph .....	.....	1,500	.....	.....
St. Louis .....	.....	96,000	.....	79,200
Sioux City .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
†Wichita .....	.....	1,300	.....	.....
†Wichita .....	.....	1,300	.....	1,300
†Kafir only. *Milo only.				
CANE SEED				
Kans. City .....	.....	2,030	.....	.....
SORGHUMS				
Amarillo	1,500	3,000	.....	1,500
Cincinnati .....	.....	5,600	No record	.....
Denver	1,400	7,000	.....	.....
Ft. Worth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans .....	.....	2,800	.....	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	360,000	56,000	143,000	127,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	97,830	.....	120,000	120,805
New York, bags.	450	.....	585	.....
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	7,079,000	3,519,000	2,734,000	1,290,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,400,780	30,000	.....	41,725

danger of the operator inhaling it, it is impossible to do this mixing with a shovel. It must be done in a tightly closed mechanical mixer, either a home-made arrangement or a commercial type. Two minutes operation of a suitable mixer will do the work.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike as of Sept. 6:

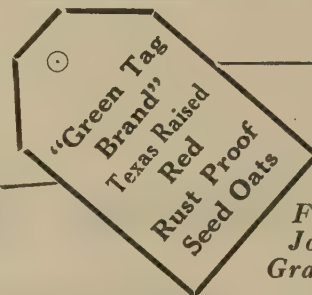
Clover:	High		Low		Close		Yr. ago
Prime clover, old.	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$11.60	
Prime clover, new.	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	14.75	11.60	
Prime choice cash, new	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	15.10	.....
Prime choice cash, old	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	14.55	.....
October	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.75	
December	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	12.00	
March	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75	.....
Alsike:							
Cash	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	10.20	
October	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	10.40	
December	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	13.25	10.65	

The Hamburg Grain Ass'n is defendant in a suit for damages brought by a Danish firm in Copenhagen for alleged blacklisting, after the Danish firm had paid the indemnity on an arbitration decision on a contract for 150 tons of rye it could not fill. The Danish firm had refused to pay the charges, in addition.

Canada Field Peas New Crop

Let Us Have Your Inquiries

Port Huron Storage & Bean Co.
PORT HURON, MICH.



Free of
Johnson
Grass Seed

McGregor Milling & Grain Company
McGregor, Texas

LOUISVILLE SEED CO.

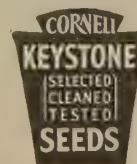
BUYERS AND SELLERS

All varieties CLOVER, FIELD and GRASS
SEED, SOY BEANS and COW PEAS

226 No. 15th St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Long Dist. Phone 6727-6728

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CRANE
WRITE FOR SAMPLES and PRICES

RUDY - PATRICK SEED CO.
Kansas City, Mo.



CORNELL SEED CO.

FIELD SEEDS
BUYERS & SELLERS
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Seeds in Iowa

The quality of seeds sold by dealers in Iowa in the crop year 1929-30 and tested by the Iowa department of agriculture, were above the average of former years but there was still an apparent reluctance on the part of dealers to show the presence of small amounts of noxious weeds on the label, according to a report of the analyses made during the past spring and just published by the department.

The department tested 1,363 official samples collected by inspectors in all parts of the state, and 567 samples were submitted by farmers who wished to be sure of the quality of seeds purchased before they were sown. Sale was stopped on 29 lots of seeds, in most cases on account of noxious weed seed present. This is slightly over one-half of the stop sales orders made last year.

The report says: "The quality of seeds sold thru the dealers this year, and tested by the department, were above the average. There is still an apparent reluctance on the part of some seedsmen to show the presence of small amounts of noxious weeds on the label. The support given the law and the department by most of the seedsmen is gratifying and reflects much credit upon the seed industry. This applies also to many of the seedsmen situated outside of the state. Many samples were analyzed from mail order shipments and it was necessary to prosecute two of these companies for selling seed containing a large excess of noxious weeds."

Disease Resisting Flax

One reason why flax is a profitable crop is its relative freedom from destructive diseases. There are several diseases which sometimes cause considerable damage and which are capable of causing still greater damage. Fortunately disease epidemics occur infrequently and can be fairly well controlled.

The most destructive diseases of flax in the U. S. are wilt, rust, and pasmo. Wilt can be largely controlled by growing wilt-resistant varieties like Bison, Buda, Redwing, Linota, and Chippewa, and by early planting. If these wilt-resistant varieties are sown early, the grower need not fear that wilt will cause appreciable damage. Rust and pasmo are less easily controlled, but Redwing, Bison, Buda and Linota are partially resistant to rust, and new varieties which combine wilt-resistance and rust-resistance are being developed and should be available within a few years.

Losses from disease can be reduced to a minimum by the following precautions: (1) Always select the proper variety, preferably one of those mentioned above and be careful about the source of seed supply. It is undesirable to use seed which has been grown outside of the flax area of the northwest states. Avoid using untested foreign seed because of the danger of introducing new diseases. (2) Use very clean seed. It should be fanned thoroughly to remove light, shriveled kernels and bits of straw and chaff on which there may be disease germs. (3) Practice a proper rotation. Sow clean seed on clean land. This will reduce the amount of wilt, rust, and pasmo. (4) Sow flax as early as practicable. The seedlings are quite resistant to frost, and early maturity resulting from early planting helps in reducing the amount of wilt and rust.

During the past 20 years great progress has been made in the improvement of the flax crop. This has been accomplished by developing disease-resistant varieties to replace the common flax which formerly grew on the new lands of Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Experiments With Weed Killers

The Ontario Agricultural College last summer conducted a series of experiments to test the efficiency of various chemical weed killers and the report of A. S. Hill, who was in charge, is summarized as follows:

The following were the substances tested: sodium chlorate, Bortox, Weed-Cop, Perfecto, Atlas Non-poisonous Weed Killer (dry and liquid); Gas Lime. The following are the chief weeds that were experimented on: field bindweed, twitch grass, Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle, white cockle, poison ivy.

No definite conclusions can be drawn from one year's results, but even one year's results give some indication of the effectiveness of the weed killers experimented with. Poison ivy was killed by one application of Atlas Weed Killer in the powdered form. White cockle was apparently killed by one application of sodium chlorate applied when the plants were in full bloom. One or two applications of sodium chlorate and Weed-Cop killed Canada thistle. It was most easily killed by both these substances if they were applied when the thistles were in full bloom. Six applications of sodium chlorate apparently destroyed most of the twitch grass in a city lot which was badly overrun with it. How completely the twitch grass has been destroyed in this lot cannot be determined with certainty until next spring. The sodium chlorate was apparently most effective in killing twitch grass when applied when the grass was in flower or just coming into flower. The chief objection to most of the chemical weed killers is their high cost.

Good Looking Seed Not Enough

No one can really tell the age of seed by appearance. Seed corn may be found, shelled and kept in clean, dry bags where no dampness can reach it, remaining fine, clean and clear at a very great age, and one, to look at it, would call it fresh seed. The same is true with certain other seeds, so far as that factor goes, but sometimes "faded" seeds may not mean "dead" seeds, yet it does commonly indicate old seed.

Weevils sometimes get into seeds, and they are counted as old by appearances, yet such may not be the case. Weevils will sometimes show up the first year. If the weevils have been in the seed very long, the seed will be almost completely destroyed.

The conclusion is that there is but one way to get the knowledge that one should have, and that is the test.

On entering an elevator, one day, I looked at some bags of timothy seed. The seed looked clean and very pure. However, no labels were on the bags but the manager gave me a liberal sample, asking that I have it tested for him. The report read: "Duration of test, 8 days; per cent germination, ? * All seeds dead."

There was no way of telling that this seed was perhaps very old, or that perhaps it had been overheated in some manner, since none of these things were visible.

A sample of sweet clover was submitted from another place and the report read: "All dead or rotten." Another test showed "One per cent of weak germs, all other seed dead."—Missouri State Board of Ag.

Millers of the United States were long a net position of only 676,741 bus. of wheat on June 30, against a long position of 12,851,766 bus. on June 30, a year ago, according to a compilation by the Millers National Federation. Evidently they know that the Farm Board is carrying sufficient and will let them have its 69,000,000 bus. if ever the price gets high.


Ireland now depends mainly upon imported flour, the 42 mills in the country 7 years ago having dwindled to 29.

Courteen

Seed Co.

Established 1892

Milwaukee



Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS

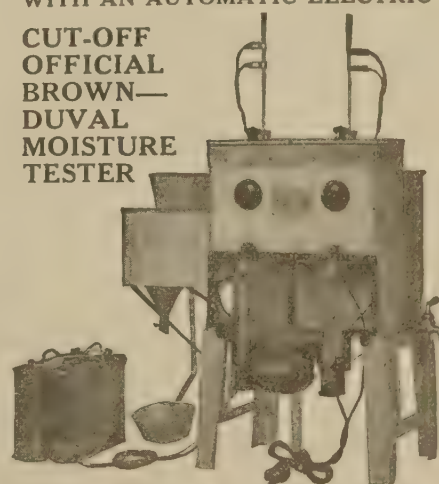
TIMOTHY

and

ALFALFA

Your Offers and
Inquiries Solicited

Save 50%
OF YOUR TIME
WITH AN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC
CUT-OFF
OFFICIAL
BROWN—
DUVAL
MOISTURE
TESTER



Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

Common Causes of Fires in Terminal Elevators

By Eugene Arms, Mgr. Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, Before Society of Elevator Superintendents at Chicago

It seemed to me that there was little that I could say to you as Terminal Elevator Superintendents that you did not already know. Undoubtedly, that is still true, but enough has occurred in those two short weeks that we may all well pause to reconsider our responsibility in the matter of explosions and fires in terminal elevator properties.

While I was still looking for a good excuse, the news of the Western Maryland Elevator explosion at Port Covington came. Then the news of the explosion and fire which destroyed the mill of the Hogan Milling Company, Kansas City, Missouri. A few days later news of the explosion and fire which destroyed the Devereau Terminal Elevator at Minneapolis came to us.

The property damage in each case was large, and property destroyed by fire is forever lost. The destruction of valuable property by fire leaves the human race just that much poorer. Our productive work is lost, and again we must replace the lost labor and material. But the property loss was small in each case as compared to the loss of human life. There is no measure for the value of a life. To those wives and children who are left, each life was worth everything. Millions of dollars could not compensate them for their loss.

The Explosion at Baltimore.—The Western Maryland elevator was one of the finest and best kept houses in this country. The plant consisted of a head house, containing several large iron clad cleaners, scales, elevator legs, conveyors, and the usual head house machinery, also 285,000 bushels of bin capacity. Not a stick of wood in the house. I went through that head house, around its cleaners, around its scales, into its basement, and over it generally, and it was clean.

The tanks were connected to the head house by tunnels and conveyor galleries. I stopped to talk to several men who were cleaning and sweeping in various parts of the plant. Every man was carefully trained to his job, and dust was never allowed to accumulate. That was one house in which a dust explosion seemed impossible.

On the morning of August 20, an explosion wrecked the head house, killing three men, and injuring eighteen, some of whom were maimed for life. No one can more than guess at the cause. The government under the direction of D. J. Price of the Bureau of Chemistry is investigating and writes me that so far they have been able to draw no conclusions. From one report we learn that the sweepers were cleaning in the tunnel and putting the spillage and sweepings on the conveyor which in turn discharged into bin No. 41. The condition of the wrecked head house would indicate that the greater force of the explosion originated in bin 41. If it is true that sweepings were being elevated and discharged into that bin, that explains the evident fact that the unfilled portion of the bin contained a mixture of air and dust in such proportions as to make it highly explosive.

The explosion may have started in the elevator leg, or in the bin. It is scarcely probable that it originated at the point where the sweepers were working although it may have. No one can ever know what caused the first spark that touched off the explosion. It may have been an elevator bucket that became loose, and struck a spark in the leg, or it may have been a piece of iron thrown into the bin, and striking a spark on the concrete, or it may have been a static spark. It may have been a more tangible cause of fire, such as a hot bearing, or a short in electrical equipment, or a match in the grain. No one seems to know, but the fact remains that the dust was ignited.

I am told that there are still many elevator superintendents who have waded around in dust so long that they refuse to believe or concede the possibility of a dust explosion. I should like to introduce those men to some of the survivors of the explosion which destroyed the B. & O. Elevator at Baltimore several years ago, or the several who have come through with their lives from several other elevator explosions. Those men, many of them crippled for life, could convince you.

Explosion at Kansas City.—I do not have much information on the other two explosions of the past two weeks. The Kansas City plant was not, of course, a terminal elevator but a feed mill, and I drag it in because a dust explosion occurred there in grain dust causing the loss of two lives.

The Minneapolis explosion occurred at night. Only two men were on duty, and they

were both killed instantly. The explosion is reported to have been of such intensity that had it occurred when the full day force were on duty, few if any would have survived. Nothing is known of the probable cause of the explosion.

There are two elements essential to a dust explosion, first dust and secondly, a spark or fire to touch it off. Experiments indicate that dust and air, when mixed in just the right proportions are as explosive as a gas and air mixture. A static spark will touch it off. There may occasionally in the most perfectly kept house occur a means of ignition. The only positive means of preventing explosion is to prevent an explosive mixture of air and dust from occurring. I believe that is possible, and in many of the best elevators, that condition would seem to exist. Positive aspiration and ventilation, applied at each point of movement of grain to draw off the dust laden air, with dust collectors outside are essential. Sweepings should never be thrown back into the system of elevation and discharged. Bins must be closed at tops, man hole covers must be in place, and bins must be vented to outside. And all accumulations of dust throughout the plant must be prevented manually if not otherwise. The Port Covington explosion spent its force largely in the one bin, and out into the drier. It did not follow down the galleries and the tunnels simply because there was no dust there to explode. Had the bin tops of the adjacent tanks been open, and the tunnels and galleries dusty, it is our opinion that that entire property would have been wrecked as was the Northwestern Elevator in Chicago.

Fire from Friction.—Nearly all known causes of fire are common to the class, but there are some causes which stand out from the others. Leading both in number of fires and amount of damage is friction. Under this heading comes hot bearings, friction of belts on pulleys, friction of elevator belts on inside of elevator leg or of a shaft in contact with head. Hot bearings are the most common cause of friction loss. The use of plain bearings in grain elevators is dangerous and uneconomical. Fire from a bearing often starts hours after the plant is shut down. Elevator operators have often found fire surrounding a bearing in the morning after the plant has been closed for the entire night. The anti-friction bearings have been developed during the past several years to the point that they are applicable to every type of use in a terminal elevator, whether it be line shafting, cleaners, conveyors, elevator boots or fans. The difference in the power bill, if power is electric, shortly saves the cost of the bearings, and the hazard of fire and explosion is practically eliminated. It is possible for some types of anti-friction bearings to heat. Some will heat when too full of grease. Others have been known to heat when a ball has broken, but a broken ball or roller is practically unknown in the new types of bearings. Also a broken part quickly calls the attention of the operators and the repairs are made before the bearing becomes dangerous. We have no record of a fire from an approved type of anti-friction bearing. The cause and remedy of other friction losses are obvious.

Electrical fires are common in terminal grain elevators. To the investigator who is looking for a cause, the favorite is "An Electric Spark." In most cases they are probably in error, but the actual record of known fires from electrical causes convinces us that the hazard is serious. There is now on the market by nearly every motor manufacturer, a comparatively new type of fully enclosed motor. The windings are sealed against dust, and the enclosure is of such construction that a short inside the motor will not, in our opinion, endanger the surrounding property. These motors are considered to

be less liable to burn out and of potentially longer life than the open type motor, because the windings are not ground out by accumulations of dust. A good type of anti-friction bearing is used on the new motors, eliminating the probability of a hot bearing, and also the possibility of the rotor dragging on the stator, and causing a short. To accompany these motors are improved types of starters and controls. Those considering replacements should inquire carefully into the new types of equipment.

Spontaneous ignition as a cause of fire is being investigated by the U. S. Department of Chemistry, in conjunction with the National Fire Protection Association. Fires of the last few years have brought this hazard forcefully to our attention. Accumulations of damp dust have been found on fire. Corn dust seems to be particularly subject to spontaneous ignition. A considerable number of fires known to have been so caused have occurred in bins of oats. These fires have not been in terminal elevators, but in country receiving houses. The remedy is dry and well conditioned grain and no accumulations of dust in dust houses or elsewhere.

We might call the roll of common causes of fire and find nearly all of them applicable to terminal elevators, particularly the frame houses. Smoking and matches, locomotive sparks, lightning, heating devices, incendiary, steam power, and internal combustion engine power hazards, and drying apparatus. Only the latter cause seems to call for special mention. Many fires and explosions originate in driers. Steam coils should be of the self cleaning type, and should be kept clean. Even then steam should never be left on the coils after the fans are shut off. The steam should preferably be shut off a few minutes earlier than the fans. Fires from direct heat driers are nearly always caused by the clogging up or storage of the flow of the grain through the drier. Occasionally a fire has occurred which clearly indicates spontaneous ignition of the grain in the drier. A wet slug of grain has been in the drier, and due to a choke up or otherwise left there for the night. The combination is dangerous.

Dust has the explosive power of gun powder, and the seven deaths in three explosions in the past two weeks should cause every man here to go home with the determination to use every known precaution.

Insurance Notes

Lincoln, Neb.—A new industrial safety code has been approved by Governor Weaver, with a view to reducing the number of industrial accidents.

Springfield, Ill.—The week of Oct. 5 to 11 has been set by Governor Emmerson as Fire Prevention Week, his proclamation declaring that the reckless waste thru fire calls for energetic action. Fire in Illinois last year cost 417 lives and a \$24,000,000 property loss.

Copper cables of the grounding for the iron covering the elevator building are a temptation to thieves. One owner of a line of elevators had much trouble with such thefts. To retain the benefits of the lightning protection it is advisable occasionally to inspect the cable.

Elevator fires resulting in total losses numbered 90 in the first six months of this year, compared with 60 in the corresponding half of 1929. North Dakota had the largest number of fires, 14, in each half year, while fires in Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota increased respectively from 5, 5 and 3, to 10, 12 and 10.

The corn plant needs 369 pounds of moisture to produce one pound of dry matter. In the milk stage the entire corn plant contains 78.1% water and 21.9% dry matter.

"Give me five more years, and the United States will have a rubber crop which can be utilized in less than 12 months time," Thomas A. Edison stated recently. The crop he referred to is goldenrod. He has discovered a variety that grows 10 feet above a man's head, which, by cross breeding, will produce 8 per cent of fine rubber. Mr. Edison, now 83, still works 14 hours a day. He declares this rubber problem the toughest he ever tried to solve.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.

Carbondale, Penn.

Shipping Points—

Peoria, Ill., and Carbondale, Pa.

Feedstuffs

To Trade in Blackstrap Futures

The board of managers of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange has approved a proposal for the establishment of a futures contract for blackstrap molasses, it has been announced.

The board has authorized the special committee on molasses contract, in conjunction with the law committee, to draft the necessary changes in by-laws to permit of the addition of a blackstrap contract to the exchange's futures contracts in coffee and sugar.

Blackstrap is a by-product of cane sugar. Its uses are manifold, but mainly for the production of industrial alcohol. Most of it used in the United States is imported from Cuba.

Most of the industrial alcohol is prepared by the fermentation of blackstrap-non-edible molasses. Some 200,000,000 proof gallons were produced for industrial purposes in 1929. The estimate for this year calls for an output of about 170,000,000 proof gallons. The reduction is due, it is said, to a feeling on the part of the distillers that 1929 was an unusually active period in alcohol-consuming industries.

Another of the more important uses of blackstrap is for stock feed. It is estimated that in 1929 about 100,000,000 gallons were consumed for this purpose. Motorists use more than 35,000,000 gallons of completely denatured alcohol each year in anti-freeze solution for automobile radiators; nearly 9,000,000 gallons of specifically denatured alcohol are used annually in the manufacture of lacquers. More than 1,000,000 gallons are used in the manufacture of imitation leathers.

A single artificial silk manufacturing concern uses 3,000,000 gallons of specifically denatured alcohol. In the manufacture of bathing alcohol more than 1,000,000 gallons are required. More than 5,000,000 gallons are used in the manufacture of shellacs, varnishes and paints. In the manufacture of vinegar more than 9,000,000 gallons are used. Toilet water preparations, perfumes and cosmetics require about 2,000,000 gallons.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	Aug. 23	Aug. 29	Sept. 6
Bran	\$25.60	\$26.75	\$26.00	\$24.90	\$24.75
Shorts	28.35	30.00	29.25	28.50	27.50
Midds	27.25	28.00	27.50	26.25	26.00

Feed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of feed and feeding stuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
†Baltimore	2,152	865	*	*
Chicago	13,526	15,103	45,649	56,224
Cincinnati	930	240	No record	
†Kans. City	4,080	7,280	22,040	20,360
Milwaukee	40	2,950	6,960	13,360
†Minneapolis	2,542	3,097	50,077	64,007
†Peoria	30,320	32,090	35,131	48,791
†San Francisco	575	603		
Sioux City				7,230

*Exports only. †Millfeed only. ‡Bran and shorts.

Cottonseed Crushings

Cottonseed crushings for the cotton year ended July 31 totaled 5,014,562 tons, compared with 5,061,058 tons the preceding year, it is shown by figures compiled by the Census Bureau. Seeds receipts as mills during the year totaled 5,019,677 tons, against 5,084,631 tons the year before, and stocks on hand at mills July 31 were 44,060 tons, compared with 41,606 tons on July 31, 1929.

Manufacture of cottonseed products during the year, the report shows, included 2,231,682 tons of cake and meal, against 2,281,576 tons, and 1,383,461 tons of hulls, against 1,368,279 tons.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during July, 1930, compared with July, 1929, and for the seven months ending with July, are reported in Short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	July		July	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Hay	328	369	7,565	4,436
Cottonseed cake	9,319	2	86,230	21,366
Linseed cake	39,186	10,964	210,996	128,790
Other oil cake	3,886	449	17,599	6,380
Cottonseed meal	2,440	296	26,267	13,937
Linseed meal	521	1,244	8,059	8,371
Other oil meal	102	27	1,814	1,010
Mixed dairy feeds	230	82	1,598	1,173
Mixed poultry feeds	522	411	2,840	3,934
Other mixed feeds	797	454	9,482	9,767
Kafir and milo	4,478		70,586	727
All other feeds	1,192	1,627	21,652	11,899

Drouth Feed Shipments

The Department of Agriculture's statement regarding carload movements of drouth-area feed shipments under Federal permits follows in full text:

"Permits for shipment of feeds to drouth stricken areas totaling 3,733 carloads were reported to the chairman of the Federal Drouth Committee by the American Railway Association, Sept. 3. At the close of business, noon, Sept. 3, 2,180 permits had been issued for 3,733 carload shipments. Of these, 1,254 carloads were for destinations in Virginia; 784 for West Virginia points; 357 for Maryland; 72 for Pennsylvania; 611 for Ohio; 305 for Kentucky; 53 for Tennessee; 285 for Indiana; 7 for Illinois; 4 for Arkansas, and 1 for Mississippi. Feeds included in these shipments are mill feed 44 per cent; corn, 3 per cent; oats, 5 per cent; and hay and straw, 48 per cent."

There is no occasion for "panic buying" of feeds or selling of livestock as a result of the drought, and farmers should not hoard feed-stuffs or sell stock at sacrifice prices because of fear of a feed shortage, the director of extension work of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. C. W. Warburton, stated in a radio address Aug. 21.

J. P. PARKS

MILL FEEDS

Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
719 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

MILL FEEDS GRAIN FLOUR

Carlots — Or Split Cars
A. M. TOUSLEY CO.
Guardian Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

Write, wire or phone
Harrison 6490

RUNYON TESTING LABORATORIES
1106 Board of Trade Chicago, Ill.

34% Linseed Meal Also 30% Blended Oil Meal Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats
GROUND FEEDS
Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

Hight Elevator Co.

Receivers — Shippers
Decatur, Illinois
Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn
Soy Beans
Sunflower Seed
BULK OR SACKED

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil
Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts,
get in touch with

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

::: ST. LOUIS

Color and design of bag
registered U. S. Pat. Off.
Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds,
Flour and Cereals

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Nutrena
In Golden
Bags

Write for circulars, samples
and prices; complete infor-
mation on request.

Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep,
rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.
NUTRENA FEED MILLS, Inc. 35 Ewing St., Kansas City, Kans.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Oats for Laying Hens

That oats make a valuable feed for layers and provide something which functions more effectively than yellow corn has been substantiated by extensive tests at the Ohio Experiment Station during the past three years.

A total of 600 layers were used in the experiment, conducted by D. C. Kennard, in charge of poultry investigations at the Ohio Experiment Station. The nine groups of layers which received rations with 20 per cent of the corn replaced by that amount of plump oats averaged 15 per cent better egg production while the hatchability of the eggs and the mortality of the birds were practically the same.

The groups which received the oats ate 10 per cent more feed and averaged 3 per cent more in monthly body weights. It should be emphasized, however, that even the oats ration carried 40 to 50 per cent yellow corn. Just how much more of the corn could have been replaced by oats was not determined.

A test is now in progress for comparison of a ration containing 40 per cent corn and 20 per cent oats, with one that contains 15 per cent corn and 40 per cent oats. Preliminary results from the latter are favorable thus far.

Egg Loss Heavy

Of the eggs produced on general farms in the United States, two and one-half dozen out of every thirty-dozen case spoil and become unfit for food before they reach the consumer. The cost, including labor, of producing, marketing, handling and transporting is virtually thrown away.

These figures are taken from a report by the U. S. D. A. Not only is this 8 per cent of spoiled eggs a total loss, but it causes an indirect loss because it reduces consumers' demands. There is no question but that occasional bad eggs and the eggs of questionable quality which are not culled out before they reach the consumer are the largest single factor in holding down use of more eggs.

Breakage is one cause of loss. Faulty feeding and housing is a first cause of breakage. Many rations are deficient in shell-building material. It seems odd that this is so when it is so easy and inexpensive to supply high grade lime carriers such as oyster shell and desirable limestone grit at all times.

Feeding these shellmakers irregularly or not at all sharply cuts down egg production and in addition results in paper-shell eggs that break easily in the nest, the pail and in the case. Many of these broken and leaky eggs are not detected until they reach the packing plant or are loaded for shipment to market. This results in more than 100 per cent loss. Not only is the egg that breaks lost, but adjacent eggs are reduced in value and the fillers and flats ruined. Reinspection and repacking is made necessary.

Of course, there are also the thin-shelled eggs, due to lack of vitamin D over a long period. This is not a really serious problem with the general run of corn belt eggs, because the hens usually get plenty of sunshine when they are producing many eggs.

Fertility is the second largest cause for losing one egg out of each dozen. Fertile eggs are bound to cause some loss, no matter how carefully handled after they are received by the shipper or cold storage plant. It doesn't take a very long period with the

temperature at 80 to 100 degrees to start growth of the embryo. The longer such eggs are kept, no matter how ideal the storage condition, the higher the percentage of eggs unfit for food.

Feeding Fall Pigs

Fall pigs thrive much better if they start eating grain before they are weaned, according to W. L. Robinson of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station. When this is done there is no noticeable setback at weaning time.

Pigs will start eating grain when three or four weeks old but to do this the pigs must be able to eat unmolested by the sows.

A good ration for the young pigs is made of 64 parts of corn, 22.5 parts of ground oats, 8 parts of tankage, 4 parts of linseed oil meal, and 1.5 parts of minerals. If the pasture is short or no green feed is available add about 4 parts of ground alfalfa or clover hay, or the leaves of either hay.

Feed Handling Costs

In an address at the annual convention of the Michigan Grain Feed & Hay Dealers' Ass'n., D. K. Steenbergh, Secretary of the Central Retail Feed Dealers' Ass'n., in discussing the question of selling feed for cash, said, among other things:

Prof. E. H. Rinear made a survey among feed dealers in New Hampshire in which he discovered handling cost to range from \$2.00 to \$10.00 per ton depending on volume. Costs for the majority of stores were between \$4.00 and \$6.00 per ton. The gross margin obtained at these stores ranged from \$2.00 to \$12.00 with the majority between \$4.00 and \$6.00. The gross margin obtained represented from 8 to 20 per cent of the sales prices.

The cost of credit was determined in a New York state survey made by Prof. B. B. Hart at \$4.60 per hundred dollars. He also found that the average feed store bill ran about four months and that the annual cost of credit, therefore, would be at \$13.40 per hundred dollars or 13.4 per cent.

According to these figures, the feed dealer who changes from a credit to a cash basis could afford to reduce his prices \$4.60 per hundred dollar sale or 4.6 per cent and still make the same amount of money he formerly did. In practice, however, we find that most feed dealers reduce their prices about 3 per cent in accordance with the following example:

The dealer pays \$30.00 a ton for good 16 per cent dairy feed. On a credit basis, he would mark up his price 15 per cent and sell the feed for \$34.50 but as a cash dealer he undersells the credit dealers approximately 3 per cent, so his actual retail price is \$33.50.

Vitamins From Fish Oils

That salmon, tuna and pilchard (California sardine) oils are a source of vitamins low priced enough to be of considerable interest to the poultry growers of the country has been revealed by recent experiments by chemists of the Commerce Department Bureau of Fisheries and of the Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, according to J. Ruel Manning, technologist of the Bureau of Fisheries.

Inasmuch as thousands of poultry raisers throughout the country need these highly essential vitamins, the results of the Government's experiments are considered of unusual economic importance, Mr. Manning states. Several large centers of the poultry industry on the Pacific Coast should find the discoveries of particular financial advantage because of the large quantities of these fish oils which can be obtained in that section.

Salmon, tuna and pilchard oils are largely domestic industry. Their proximity to areas

SUCCESS

BRAND

Selected Poultry Scraps

50% Protein

Digester Tankage

60% Protein

Most profitable high protein supplements for feeding hogs and poultry.

Write or phone our nearest office at our expense

United Bi-Products Co.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Kansas City, Mo.

E. St. Louis, Ill.



Colorado

Alfalfa Meal

ALL GRADES

AND GRINDS

Trademark Registered

LEAF MEAL AND

DUPLEX FINE GROUND

FOR YOUR MASH FEEDS

Mixed Cars Our Specialty

Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.

LAMAR, COLORADO

The Holly Alfalfa Products Co.

HOLLY, COLO.

Manufacturers of

ALFALFA MEAL

Medium Ground, in new bags

Choice—Number One and Number Two

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashers
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS
CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

ALFALFA
MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

of consumption and the large quantities available make them potentially the cheapest source of vitamins for animal feeding. Production of these oils in the United States during 1929 was as follows: Pilchard, 6,427,000 gallons; Alaska herring, 3,341,000 gallons, and salmon 280,000 gallons.

Profits in Poultry

Although a high egg yield is not the only object one should have in mind, it is nevertheless an extremely important factor in determining how the accounts will come out at the end of the year. In Bulletin 338 of the New Jersey Experiment Station there is given an interesting comparison between high, medium, and low laying flocks in the Vineland egg laying contest.

Five flocks laid over 2,000 eggs in the first or pullet year. Their average feed consumption was 825 lbs., and the return above feed cost was \$58.56. There were also five flocks that laid from 1,000 to 1,200 eggs—just half as many in a year's time as were laid by the high group. Consumption of feed averaged 760 lbs. per flock, and returned \$19.40 over feed cost.

The relationship appears to be significant because there were four other groups falling in logical order between these two. Not only this, but an exactly similar condition was found with respect to second year egg production.

Owing to the fact that a large part of the feed consumed by a hen in the course of a year is used for maintenance, the increased cost of feed in the case of high production is a nearly negligible factor when considering the difference in returns for eggs sold. High laying flocks consume more feed than do low layers but they use it more efficiently, and hence are more profitable.

Numerous Fish Oils Carry Vitamins

Recent experiments show that vitamin potency of salmon, tuna, and pilchard oil is sufficiently high to make the use of these oils cheaper than that which animal feeders are paying for vitamins in cod liver oil, according to a recent statement by the technologist of the Bureau of Fisheries, J. Ruel Manning.

The economic importance of these discoveries can not be too greatly emphasized, Mr. Manning said, as several million gallons of cod liver oil are consumed annually by the poultry industry of this country alone. Inasmuch as the three fish oils mentioned above are obtained in large quantities on the Pacific Coast and several large centers in the poultry industry are located in the same vicinity, it would be financially advantageous to the industry on that coast to utilize them as substitutes for cod-liver oil, he said.

Since the United States produces only about one-eighth of its total consumption of cod liver oil, it was pointed out that this country has to draw largely upon foreign imports for its supply of this commodity. Salmon, tuna and pilchard (which is the California sardine), are largely domestic oils, it was stated, and their proximity to areas of consumption and the quantities of them available make them potentially a much cheaper source of vitamins for animal feeding than cod liver oil.

Cottonseed and linseed cake and meal exports, as well as other fodders and feeds generally, show a decline during the past fiscal year, totaling but \$23,706,000 in value, compared with \$34,264,000 a year ago—a decrease of 31 per cent. This decline occurred largely in shipments of cottonseed cake to Denmark and linseed cake to the Netherlands, our leading markets.

Figuring Profits in Eggs

When egg prices drop, many poultrymen are bothered about balancing feed cost against the cash returns for eggs sold. In the long run it will be found that the feed cost per dozen eggs is more important than the cost of 100 lbs. of feed. Here is a quick and easy method of finding out just where a particular flock stands in the matter of feed expense.

Assume that the flock is laying at the rate of fifty per cent and that eggs are bringing 35 cents a dozen. What is the top price that can be paid for feed without actually losing money? If we assume that it takes 25 lbs. of feed a day for each 100 hens, and that feed cost is sixty per cent of the total cost of egg production, there is a simple rule by which an answer to the problem can be found.

Divide the rate of egg yield by 5 and multiply the result by the price of eggs per dozen. In the illustration chosen we have 50 divided by 5 equals 10 and 10 times 35c equals \$3.50. Hence one can afford to pay up to \$3.50 a hundred for feed under the circumstances specified.

Similarly, when eggs are bringing 40 cents a dozen and the egg yield is 60 eggs per hundred hens per day, we have 60 divided by 5 equals 12 and 12 times 40c equals \$4.80. This shows that it will not pay to purchase feed at more than \$4.80 a hundred pounds in order to produce market eggs to sell at 40 cents a dozen when the hens are laying at the rate of 60 per cent. Any other combination may be worked out in the same manner. —Hoard's Dairyman.

Hay Movement During August

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during August, as compared with August, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	316	36	.....	.....
Chicago	5,624	5,700	652	377
Cincinnati	9,592	4,785	No Record	.....
Denver	1,401	517	.....	.....
Kansas City	16,200	19,116	7,812	5,604
Milwaukee	192	276	.....	.....
New York	129	.....	.....	.....
Peoria	3,640	2,530	90	140



Practical Poultry Farming

by L. M. Hurd

extension instructor in poultry husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, is an up to date treatise on the raising of poultry. The poultryman who keeps hens as a main enterprise, the farmer whose flock is incidental to other farm operations, and the feed dealer who wants to talk knowingly about poultry raising will all find the book useful and profitable to read. Printed in large type, and with many illustrations, its 400 pages are full of practical information.

Price \$3.50, f. o. b. Chicago

Grain Dealers Journal

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



Standard for 35 Years

Because we have constantly improved our methods of manufacture over a period of 35 years, our Meat Feeds have the confidence and are in constant demand by Poultrymen and Feed Mixers everywhere.

DARLING & COMPANY

Dept. No. M

Chicago, Ill.

Vitamilk — "The Powdered Sunshine"

Vitamilk

CONCENTRATES

Reg. in U. S. Patent Office
(Process and Product Patent Applied)

A Product for Feed Manufacturers Rich in Vitamins A, B, C, D and E

A powder containing Irradiated Concentrated Yeast of high Vitamin D Potency, high in Fermentation and Vitamin B and E, also high Lactic Buttermilk, Potassium Iodine and Vitamin D Concentrates in Cod Liver Oil.

Here are facts that you will recognize as being most important for egg production. VITAMILK, when added to a wet mash or during the process of digestion, releases the greater portion of the insoluble protein in feeds. The high lactic acid and the yeast in VITAMILK cause the grains to ferment rapidly. This action produces digestion and assimilation in half the time and makes poultry and animals take in more feed. Eggs are made from protein. The more feed consumed, the greater the egg production and growth in animals.

1% VITAMILK in feed is guaranteed to prevent rickets in baby chicks and laying hens, reduce mortality, promote growth, stimulate appetites, increase egg production, improve eggshell texture and increase hatchability. These statements are not vague claims, they are facts verified by large users of VITAMILK. Let us tell you how you can use VITAMILK profitably in your mixed feed products. VITAMILK is used for poultry, turkeys, hogs and all fur bearing animals. Write today for full details.

Dawes Dry Milk Co., 15th and Platte, Denver, Colo.

Feed Trade Notes

The St. Louis poultry show opens on Oct. 11, and feeds and feeding are to be featured.

The export duty on flaxseed from Argentina, for September has been reduced from 2.40 to 1.75 gold pesos per metric ton.

The officers of the recently organized Canadian Feed Mfr's Ass'n are A. E. Reesor, Markham, Ont., pres.; J. E. McRostie, Toronto, v.-p., and G. S. Doddington, Toronto, sec.-treas.

Sixteen poultry clubs have already announced that they will hold either annual or special meetings at the time of the Chicago Poultry Show, which is to be held at the Coliseum, Dec. 3-7.

Louisville, Ky.—The grain, feed and hay house of Oscar Farmer & Sons, Louisville, established in 1884, has been incorporated under the old firm name by a group of the former company's employees.

The fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held at Moline, Ill., Oct. 6 to 10. A most instructive program has been prepared which includes some of the outstanding authorities in the industry.

At the meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n, which was held at Conneaut Lake, Pa., on Aug. 21-22, the old officials were re-elected, and they are as follows: F. J. Young, Alden, N. Y., pres.; L. A. Glessman, Conneautville, Pa., v.-p., and C. C. Folts, West Valley, N. Y., sec'y-treas.

Substitutes for Corn

The corn shortage now certain, may be partly overcome by feeding wheat, barley, rye, or buckwheat, where any of these are available. These substitutes are suggested by C. C. Hayden, Chief of the Dairy Department of the Ohio Experiment Station. In composition, these feeds resemble corn and should be used as substitutes for corn and not as substitutes for bran or other protein supplements.

Wheat may be used to the extent of one-fourth to one-third of the grain mixture to replace corn. Barley, if of good quality, may be fed in large amounts. Rye probably should be limited to about one-fifth of the mixture and should not be used if it contains a considerable amount of smut. Buckwheat should be limited to about the same extent as the rye. It sometimes causes a skin eruption, and, when this occurs on any animal, the buckwheat should no longer be given to that animal.

Three suggested rations containing wheat follow: (1) Fed with alfalfa or clover, and silage—wheat 200 pounds, corn 50, oats 300, wheat bran 50, cottonseed meal 50, and linseed meal 50; (2) Fed with mixed hay and silage—wheat 150 pounds, oats 150, wheat bran 100, cottonseed meal 150, and linseed meal 100; (3) Fed with timothy hay, stover, and silage—wheat 200 pounds, oats 200, wheat bran 100, cottonseed meal 200, and linseed meal 150. Thirty-two per cent dairy feed may replace the bran, cottonseed meal, and linseed meal. Ground soybeans or soybean oilmeal may replace the cottonseed meal or linseed meal, but are less palatable.

The following are approximate relative values per bushel based on digestible nutrients: Corn \$1, wheat \$1.05, oats \$0.46, barley \$0.83, rye \$0.98, buckwheat \$0.72, and soybeans \$1.20.

The high digestible nutrient content of soybeans is in part due to the high oil content. Probably, not over 3 pounds of ground soybeans should be fed per cow daily because of the oil.

Feed Trade Marks

Packer Products Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, filed ser. No. 302,006 the words "Honey Mead" and "Dry-LassCo," for stock feed.

Birdsey Flour Mills, Macon, Ga., filed ser. No. 303,315, the word "Birdsey's" for poultry scratch and poultry mash feeds.

Grass Cake For Cattle

Experiments in the manufacture and use of grass cake as a foodstuff for cattle are being conducted by the Cambridge University and a chemical company in England, according to a statement by Felix T. Pope, of the foodstuffs division, Department of Commerce.

Mr. Pope says that young grass, about four or five weeks old, consisting largely of blade, and cut before lignification has had time to begin, is used in making the dried cake. The report of the experimenters states that the grass cut at intervals of three weeks gives an average crude protein content of 21.14 per cent, an average free nitrogen extractive of 46.68 per cent, of a digestibility of 80.8 per cent. The average crude fiber content was 17.16 per cent, of a surprisingly high digestibility of 77.4 to 81.1 per cent.

It was pointed out that at the present time the chemical company is producing about two tons per day with a machine of their own patent. The company says that the grass cake being produced at present is equal in feeding value to many of the old cakes and the experiments are mainly to determine at what stage to cut the grass to produce the best results.

It was pointed out that the company hopes to put the concentrated grass cake on the market at a price from \$9 to \$18 per ton under the present price of linseed cake.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Operations in the Memphis Merchants Exchange cottonseed meal pit have been very active during the week. After the holidays the market opened lower, due to heavy hedging pressure. The low for the week was seen on Wednesday. The price of cottonseed was advanced in the territory, particularly in Texas, which immediately caused an improvement in the demand for meal. The advance which started Thursday carried the meal market \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton over the low prices. Mill selling has been very limited. The advance in the past few days has probably eliminated considerable short interest, therefore the market technically is not in a strong position. Should the report on Monday prove to be a bearish document it is quite probable that a recession in the price of meal may be experienced. Due to the Argentine situation there was a rapid advance in grain prices during the session today. This also had a stimulating effect on the price of meal. The closing prices were 75c to \$1.00 per ton over yesterday. It is quite probable that a number of mills will begin operations in the central belt about the 15th of this month, which should create freer offerings, and it is reported that the demand for the actual is not so great as it was at lower levels.

Cottonseed has advanced considerably during the week, due to higher prices being paid at country points by the mills. The tone of the market has been very strong all week, today, however, there were some offerings in nearby futures and buyers were not inclined to follow the advances, deeming it advisable to await the effect of the Gov. report on cotton due to be published Monday. The deferred options however have gone to quite a premium over the Sept. Oct., a carrying charge of 50c per ton per month being added to the bids for seed. With continued good weather we may see a very heavy movement in seed in Sept. and Oct., but if there should be heavy rains in the territory they would probably curtail this movement and create a very strong condition temporarily at least. The price of seed today is considered to be fair, both to buyers and sellers, but some new development will have to take place to bring about any material change in value.

CHAPMAN'S RED-TOP

Side Lines for Elevators

Meat Scrap—50% Protein

Digester Tankage—60% Protein

Odorless Bone Meal

Raw Bone Meal

Write or Wire

Riverdale Products Co.

105 W. Adams St.

Chicago, Ill.

SALT

ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE

PROMPT SERVICE

FAVORABLE
PRICES

MORTON SALT COMPANY
208 West Washington Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

Fish Meal and Tankage for Hogs

In 1928-29, the Ontario Agricultural College conducted a test to compare the relative feeding values of fish meal and tankage for growing hogs and the report on the experiment is as follows:

Coming as they do from very different sources and being prepared in a decidedly different manner the question arose as to the availability of both the proteins and minerals. The effect of the fish fats on the quality of the pork was of interest also.

Two uniform lots of young feeder pigs were selected. The same grain and mineral was fed to both lots and balanced up with these supplementary feeds. The following is a chemical analysis of the Tankage and Fish meal:

	Fish meal per cent	Tankage per cent
Digestible protein	60	56.2
Fat	7.4	7.0
Mineral	15.3	15.0
Fibre	1.0	5.3

Both lots were deprived of the supplement when they weighed 160 pounds and then fed fattening feeds until marketed.

Briefly the results of the test were:

So far as gain was concerned there was no inferiority.

The lot fed fish meal had more length when finished than did the tankage fed lot which is advantageous in bacon production and is also suggestive of the proteins being more readily available.

There was more bloom common to the fish meal fed lot.

Fish meal, at first, apparently was not as palatable as tankage. However, the young pigs gradually acquired a liking for it. This fact was responsible for a slow gain at the beginning since the feed consumption of the fish meal lot was considerably lower than that of the tankage fed lot.

The fish meal fed lot hung up as firm carcasses as the other lot.

There was no undesirable flavor common to the meat of the lot that had been fed fish meal.

Find Growth Vitamin in Molasses

Molasses contains a growth factor or vitamin, according to results obtained by the Department of Animal Industry at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Experimental work done with steer calves by Paul Gerlaugh, and confirmed by work with rats by C. H. Hunt, show that these animals grow better when molasses is used as a part of their ration.

Steer calves, weighing 370 pounds at the start of the test, gained more rapidly during a six-month feeding period when two pounds or more of molasses were fed in addition to shelled corn, corn silage, mixed hay, and a protein supplement containing both linseed meal and cottonseed meal. While the calves fed the above ration gained more rapidly, they were not as fat, in the opinion of beef cattle authorities, as were calves fed a similar ration but containing no molasses. This situation raised the question as to whether the molasses-fed calves were growing more and fattening less than those not getting molasses.

This problem was attacked in the laboratories of the Nutrition Division by Dr. Hunt. Work done with rats showed that those animals fed diets containing molasses grew more rapidly than those fed similarly, but without molasses.

In 1928 data were published by the Ohio Station indicating that "water soluble vitamin B" was complex in nature, and that at least three different factors were present, one of which was new. After two years of experimentation, the triple nature of vitamin B has been confirmed. This new "growth" factor is neither the antineuritic nor the antipellagric vitamin, but all three are essential for satisfactory growth. Although the results are not entirely conclusive, this new factor found in molasses is in all probability responsible for the increased growth noticed in the cattle and rats.

Chickens and Pigs Have Taste!



THIS fact is now firmly established by various professors working in widely separated parts of the country, and each in his own way. And in their work along this line these authorities have made a second very great and very important discovery. This discovery is that Semi-Solid Buttermilk, especially amongst pigs and chickens, seems to have the highest taste appeal of any food.

Important as these facts about Semi-Solid Buttermilk are to the fowl and animal feeders of the world, they are even more important to the dealers who sell those feeders. Because with these facts now firmly established you, as a dealer in Semi-Solid Buttermilk, are, as the saying puts it, "sitting on top of the world!"

Because Semi-Solid Buttermilk not only FITS every feed you sell—but it HELPS every feed you sell by giving to it the TASTE that every fowl and animal loves. The results are phenomenal. Even the *least* productive of all the feeds you handle performs astonishing results when used with Semi-Solid Buttermilk. This is why many feed salesmen who are at all squeamish about what their own products will do in the hands of inexperienced feeders so often "drop the word to their dealers" to recommend

adding a little "Semi-Solid" for best results.

But this is only half of the story of what Semi-Solid Buttermilk means to you, the dealer. With your customers marketing their stock EARLIER — and getting MORE money for it, YOU get YOUR MONEY QUICKER and you get the ADDED business that SATISFIED customers always bring.

Remember this, too: Every time you give one of your customers a bit of information that helps HIM, you'll find that he in turn will be boosting YOU to his neighbors and friends. And once you get your customers talking about you in that way, you're going to find lots of new faces coming in to buy from you.

The wonderful part about it all is that there's no gamble in it for YOU. On the other hand, Semi-Solid actually takes the gamble OUT of the feeds you sell. It's just like an insurance policy that practically guarantees results from almost any feed when Semi-Solid is made part of it.

So, build your business bigger on this universal feed that FITS every feed you sell and Brings Home the Bacon.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

Trademark—Registered U. S. Patent Office

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS COMPANY

2400 Lake Park Avenue, Chicago

Dried Buttermilk or Dried Skimmed Milk

BY SHERMAN T. EDWARDS

There was a time when it was generally conceded to be a fact that the lactic acid in dried buttermilk was almost wholly responsible for the exceptional growth and development in animals and poultry.

This impression was created back in the early days when dried buttermilk was in its infancy—back to the time before any thought had been given to the production of dried skimmed milk as an animal and poultry feed.

But today it is a recognized fact that it is milk solids in dried buttermilk that materially aids the growth and development of animals and poultry.

An analysis of the potential supply of liquid buttermilk shows there is not sufficient liquid buttermilk in the entire U. S.—if each and every pound were dried—to supply the poultry raised in this country each year—not counting the calves, hogs, and numerous other animals and fowls.

The shortage of dried buttermilk is not surprising when it is taken into consideration—

That a creamery making three and one-quarter to three and one-half million pounds of butter annually can only produce an average of one 40,000 lb. car of dried buttermilk per month.

One hundred pounds of three and one-half per cent (3.5%) whole milk when skimmed to 30% butterfat in cream—a fair average when cream is to be churned into butter—contains approximately 88.34 lbs. liquid skimmed milk and 11.66 lbs. 30% cream.

From this 11.66 lbs. 30% cream, when

churned into butter, there will be approximately 8 lbs. liquid buttermilk—or about 9 ounces of dried buttermilk secured from 100 lbs. of whole milk.

With an acute shortage of dried buttermilk—prices soaring beyond reach—something had to be done to relieve the situation. The question naturally arose: "What results can be obtained from the milk solids in dried skimmed milk as compared with the milk solids in dried buttermilk?"

Recognized authorities began a research to determine the relative value of the milk solids in dried skimmed milk as compared with the milk solids in dried buttermilk.

An analysis of these two dried products showed:

	Dried Buttermilk	Dried Skimmed Milk
Protein	32%-33%	34%-36%
Fat	4%- 5%	.25%- 1%
Lactose (Milk Sugar).....	38%-42%	50%-55%
Lactic Acid (Developed from Milk Sugar)....	5%- 6%	0
Calcium and Phosphates (Mineral Salts)	8%	8%

(All percentages are approximate)

What does this analysis prove?

1. Dried skimmed milk has a little more milk protein—the best animal and fowl protein for producing tender flesh, muscle, and tissue—and slightly less fat than found in dried buttermilk. The higher milk protein content of dried skimmed milk offsets the higher percentage of fat in dried buttermilk, and vice versa—tests proving there being no difference in comparative feeding values of these two products.

2. Dried skimmed milk and dried buttermilk have approximately the same quantity of lactose (milk sugar). The variance shown in the above analysis is caused by part of the lactose in dried buttermilk having been converted into lactic acid.

3. Dried skimmed milk and dried buttermilk have an equal amount of mineral salts, which is so necessary in building strong bones and healthy bodies.

[Concluded on page 342]

Completo Sea Meal

All Live Stock Need It

A product based on Salt Water Fish Meal and Kelp (Sea Vegetation). Supplies Calcium, Phosphorus, Iodine, Manganese, Copper, etc., and all essential mineral salts organically combined. To be used 10% as the base in making poultry mash, dairy, hog and sheep feeds. Our recommended formulas based on 30 years of practical live stock feeding and offered you without charge, enables feed dealers to make their own feeds, better quality and at a less cost than average commercial feeds.

Write for particulars and samples.

The Park & Pollard Co.
of Illinois

4708 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill.



A 24-INCH MONARCH GRINDS 3 TONS OF EGG MASH PER HOUR

At a cost of only 60 cents per ton Bancroft Elevator Co. are grinding ton after ton of egg mash at the rate of three tons per hour on their

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill "it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones." If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

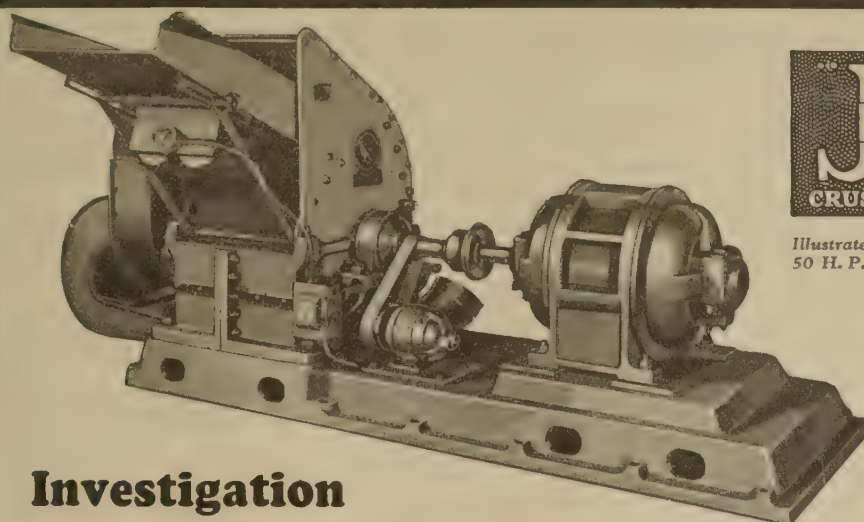
Ask for Catalog ID.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., Inc.
1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office:
9 S. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office:
612 New England Building

FLOUR AND FEED MILL MACHINERY



JAY BEE
Clement Special
JAY BEE
CRUSHER GRINDER PULVERIZER

Illustrated below "Jay Bee" Model "W": Direct Connected 50 H. P. to 100 H. P.; Belt Driven 50 H. P. to 75 H. P.

When Better Feed Grinders Are Built Bossert Will Build Them

Regardless of all competitive claims to the contrary, the fact remains that more "Jay Bee" mills are used in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined. This, in itself, is the best proof that a "Jay Bee" owner is equipped to do more and better grinding, render a real service to his community, and make more money for himself with a "Jay Bee" than with any other grinding equipment.

"The Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 h. p. to 100 h. p. for belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.

Over 14,000 "Jay Bee" mills in use: proof of their undisputed economy and superiority. Manufactured by the Bossert Corp., Utica, New York, the World's Largest Hammer Mill manufacturers.

Investigation

Proves "Jay Bee" Best Money Maker

P. W. Davis, Leipsic, Ohio, investigated all feed grinders—then he bought a "Jay Bee" No. 3-S D. C. 50 H. P. Mr. Davis writes: "The first 12 months' operation showed a net profit over all operating expense, including power for the entire plant, of \$2,200.00. These figures are correct, and open for investigation at any time. Nobody will ever go wrong buying a "Jay Bee."

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, Milan, Minn., has operated a "Jay Bee" Model T-3 mill six years. The mill has earned them over \$35,000.00. This exceptional profit record is also open for investigation.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

THE HAINES FEED MIXER

(PATENTED)

Built with receiving hopper below or above the floor. Made in two sizes:

Model No. 1

50 cubic ft. or 40 bu.

Model No. 3

100 cubic ft. or 80 bu.

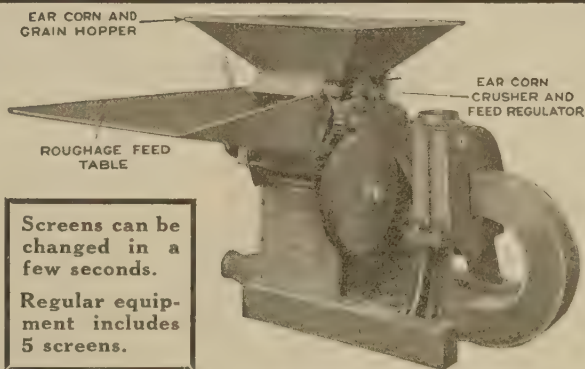
Furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor for independent operation.



Send for
Bulletin 22

Manufactured and Sold in Canada by
KIPP-KELLY, LTD.,
64 HIGGINS AVE., WINNIPEG

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO



Screens can be changed in a few seconds.

Regular equipment includes 5 screens.

DUPLEX HAMMER MILL

Increase Your Grinding Profits 20%

The Duplex Hammer Mill grinds more per dollar's worth of power than any other mill. Its scientific design and fewer parts assure lowest cost per ton of feed ground. It means bigger profits for you.

This new Duplex Hammer Mill is a complete grinding outfit. The ear corn crusher is built right into the mill. The hammers instantly pulverize grains and roughage. WHY USE 4 MACHINES TO DO THE WORK OF 1? No extra equipment is needed. Handles equally well all kinds of small grain, ear corn and roughage such as corn fodder alfalfa, soy bean hay, etc.—separately or together. Feed is instantly shattered and pulverized by indestructible heat-treated, hinged-type hammers. Friction and heating of feed is avoided. POWER COSTS HAVE BEEN SHOWN LESS THAN 25c PER TON.

Learn how to make greater grinding profits. Write for literature.

The Duplex Mill & Mfg. Company
Dept. F, Springfield, Ohio

Feed Manufacturers Protest Decision

Feed manufacturers from widely separated parts of the country, to the number of approximately 100 met at the Union League Club in Chicago on Sept. 3, to formulate a plan of action seeking relief from that part of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in the recent grain rate case that would have played havoc with the feed industry. A special com'te had previously been named by the American Feed Mfr's Ass'n, to consider the matter, arrange for legal counsel and to lay plans for this general meeting.

E. S. BALLARD, who had been retained as attorney, went into detail as to the particular part of the decision in which the feedmen were interested and frankly stated that while getting a rehearing might not be so difficult, securing substantial relief, and at the same time formulating new regulations that would not permit old abuses, would be an altogether different matter. He said that it was his desire as well as that of the special com'te to obtain results that would be of value to the industry as a whole and that no particular manufacturers and no particular markets would be given special consideration.

On motion of Mr. Barrett, an arrangement was made for the appointment of regional com'tes to co-operate with the central com'te, in working out the details of the program, and it is expected that when the petition for rehearing has been prepared it is to be signed only by those associations whose members would be directly affected.

The question of having manufacturers who were not members of any of these associations sign this petition was discussed and it was decided that it would be better not to have the record thus cluttered up. It was said, however, that any of these that wanted to, could get into the case as interveners.

It was decided that no attention whatever was to be paid to the rate features of the decision in this particular action, the effort being centered on the transit features.

The unit rule seemed to be a bone of contention but Chairman McMillen said the idea was to deal in generalities, but that the com'te would get in touch with the traffic officials of the carriers and endeavor with them, to reach some kind of an agreement as to what should be asked for in the hope that the Commission would modify its order in line with that agreement.

MR. LAHEY of the Quaker Oats Co., chairman of the special com'te, originally

appointed, asked that it be discharged and another special com'te more nearly representing the industry appointed to name the specific parts of the decision that were to be embodied in the rehearing, and to work with the general counsel in the preparation of evidence, etc. His wish was granted and traffic manager Field was named the head of the new com'te, the understanding being that the members of the old com'te be retained on the new one and that the traffic managers of that part of the feed industry that would be affected by the order would co-operate.

After extended discussion it was voted to include in the petition for rehearing just three parts of the decision; (1) Transit on Mixed Feeds, page 656; The Unit Rule, pages 656 and 657, and Storage in Transit, page 657. These three parts read as follows:

Transit on Mixed Feeds.—It is a common practice to apply the proportional rate or transit balance on the by-products of grain when shipped out of the market or transit point as one of the ingredients of mixed feeds containing other than the direct products of grain. In The Transit Case, 18 I. C. C. 280, 292, the propriety of transit regulations on such mixed feeds was questioned. In Memphis Grain & Hay Ass'n vs. St. L. S. F. R. R. Co., 24 I. C. C. 617, the transit was withheld on mixed feed containing more than 20 per cent of nontransit commodities. By-products of grain mixed with other articles into prepared feeds become part of a new commodity not contemplated under a true conception of transit on grain. The rate from the point of manufacture, whatever the level in comparison with the rate on grain, should be a flat rate, not dependent on the inbound rate on grain.

We find that, in connection with the manufacture of mixed feeds containing other than the direct products of grain, the protection of the through rates on grain or grain products, with the resulting application on the mixed feed from the manufacturing point of the transit balances or proportional rates applicable on grain or grain products is unreasonable and unlawful.

The Unit Rule

Under this rule, in the absence of a separate rate on mixed feeds, the rate on any transit article in the mixture, however small its proportion of the total weight, upon surrender of the inbound billing for that commodity equivalent to the total weight of the transit articles in the mixture, becomes applicable on the entire weight of the transit articles in the mixture and inbound billing may be surrendered in connection with later outbound shipments. The theory is that, over a period of time, inbound billing will have been surrendered on the respective weights of all of the transit articles in the mixture, and a retroactive effect given to the surrender requirement. But there is no requirement of subsequent outbound shipment to the destination, or over the route, of the original shipment, a necessary requirement in the proper linking up of the inbound and outbound shipments contemplated by legitimate transit. Nor is it proper to make outbound shipments on deferred surrender of inbound billing. Other objections to the unit rule need not be discussed.

We find that the unit rule is unreasonable and unduly preferential and prejudicial.

Storage in Transit

Storage in transit of manufactured products of grain, which leave point of origin or intermediate transit point as manufactured products, for concentration at the storage point into outbound shipments, in straight or mixed carloads, and not for further processing, transcends the legitimate function of transit. This observation extends to the practice of forwarding nontransit less-than-carload shipments at carload rates as parts of mixed-carload shipments from transit points.

We find that storage in transit of the kind described is unreasonable, and unduly preferential and prejudicial.

Further Discussion

There was much discussion as to just what would or should be asked for if the I. C. C. granted a rehearing.

JOHN FERGUSON for the packers said that in so far as his industries are concerned, they would not want to go on record until they knew that the feed industry was a unit in their desire as to what they wanted changed. He said that no one was hurt yet

[Concluded on page 342]

FAIRMONT'S Pure Flake Buttermilk

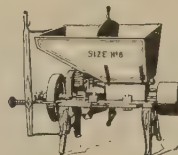
9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Grind Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

Clean, White Louisiana SALT 99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants. Best for Your Trade. Will not cake or harden. Costs no more. Get samples for feed mixing. Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.

H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoonut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

"It grinds faster than you said it would—our feed grinding business has doubled."

Cedar Valley Roller Mills

Here is the letter:

Spalding, Nebraska.

We have had the Blue Streak Grinder installed since the first of the year and we are much pleased with it. It grinds faster than you said it would, and does a very good job. The trade is well pleased.

As you know, we put off buying a grinder for several years, waiting for a grinder that would grind fast and at the same time not take too much of our power, as power means money with us.

Our feed grinding business has doubled since we put in the Blue Streak and the trade is well pleased with the grinding. We are looking forward to more work in the feed department right along.

Cedar Valley Roller Mills,
L. J. Vandenberg, Mgr. & Prop.

It is practical and sensible to check feed grinding performance before you purchase. We gladly refer you to your local power company, your experiment station or any Blue Streak owner. Get an unbiased opinion.

[The Blue Streak catalog is FREE. Write for a copy containing full information about the Triple Reduction Process and why the Heavy Duty Blue Streak is easy running and fast grinding. Send today.]

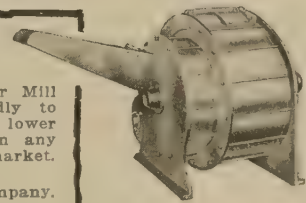
PRATER PULVERIZER CO.
Dept. H-1829 South 55th Ave., CHICAGO

Blue Streak
Triple
Reduction Process
CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

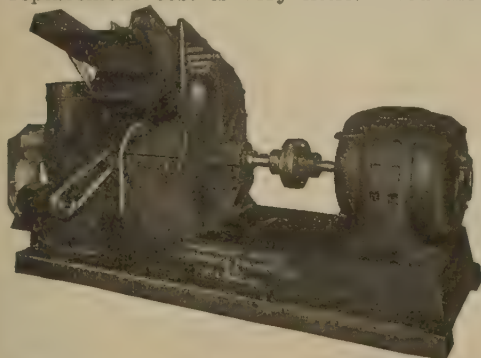
Prater Pulverizer Company.



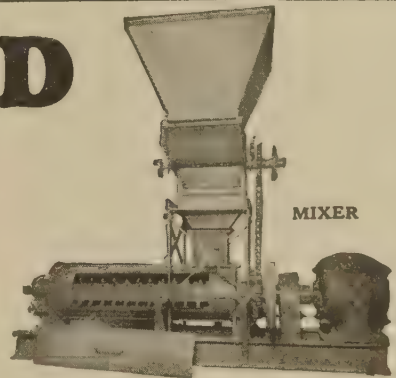
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way—THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

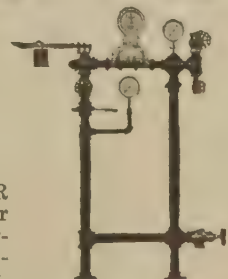
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown makes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



To the left we are showing our GRUENDLER Wizard. This grinder entitles us more than ever to the claim of "America's Leading Hammer-mill." This is the most THOROUGH and complete grinder on the market regardless of the extravagant claims made by other manufacturers.



MIXER



CONTROL STAND



PUMP

Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
2915-17 North Market Street St. Louis, Mo. Dept. 6

Balanced Rations for Hogs

BY KIERAN MORRISON

Hog feeders thruout the country are cheating themselves of profits as well as time by adhering to the old methods of hand feeding. As a result of their persistence in these old methods their animals, in many cases, are not receiving rations balanced to insure the most rapid growth and the cheapest gains.

Even in the hog raising centers of Iowa and Illinois the percentage of hog producers who use self feeders is surprisingly small. Many of them still feed ear corn on the ground, as the only feed. Of course, the more progressive farmers are feeding balanced rations, but a large percentage of these are feeding in troughs, where large amounts of feed go to waste.

A hog fed only ear corn in the dust or mud of the average hog lot is forced to be filthy. It is not the nature of the hog to be clean; but good common sense would tell anyone that even a hog will be in better health and produce better pork if he is cared for under sanitary conditions, and given clean feeds, with all the ingredients necessary to balance the ration.

The hog is the only farm animal which nature has provided with the ability to balance his own rations. He will not eat too much of any one feed if he has the other proper feeds before him. That is, if he has a supply of protein concentrates and another supply of corn or barley or any mixture of grains, he will eat exactly the proper amount of each to produce the largest gains.

As a result of this provision by nature the hog will relieve his feeder of a great amount of work if the feeder will take advantage of the facts that have been determined by experimental work and place the proper feeds before his hogs. Of course the feed should always be placed in a self feeder.

Most hog producers who have experimented with different feeds and different methods of feeding have found the following mixture the most economical and the most satisfactory: Shelled corn or ground or whole barley in one side of a self feeder and a mixture of 50 pounds of tankage, 25 pounds of linseed meal and 25 pounds of alfalfa meal in the other bin. When the hog is on pasture he does not need the alfalfa meal, of course, but in the fall when the pastures are no longer green he should have this addition. The alfalfa meal in this ration should be pea-green, fine-stemmed, and leafy, cured in the sun but not bleached.

Some farmers mix ground oats and ground barley or ground oats and ground corn, or all three of the grains, for one side of the feeder. During the past two or three months since the price of wheat has been so low a great number of feeders have fed ground wheat or a mixture of ground wheat and other grains with excellent results. Wheat, in fact, is declared by experts at the experiment stations to be worth about 10 per cent more per bushel than corn as a hog feed. Wheat should be ground, but not too finely, and little is gained from soaking it.

The fall pig should not be neglected and should not be forced to depend entirely on its mother for its feed. At about two or three weeks of age it can be given a pig meal made up of 40 pounds of ground barley or ground wheat, 40 pounds of ground corn, 10 pounds of tankage, and 10 pounds of linseed meal. The pigs should be fed in a creep where they can satisfy themselves without the interference of the larger hogs. The meal should be fed in a shallow trough, all the pigs will clean up daily, and skim milk may be fed in a separate trough, although the milk is not absolutely essential to rapid development.

The same ration can be used straight thru to weaning, but should then be changed to a fattening ration, with the grain and supplement in separate compartments of a self feeder. After the pigs reach 100 pounds weight they will eat less of the supplement and more of the corn, balancing their own ration. The pigs should be fed the regular trio mixture of tankage, linseed meal, and alfalfa meal. This ration will keep them coming fast until they are ready to ship.

Many farmers have sows that will farrow during this month and next. For a healthy litter of pigs the sow should be given particular attention for several weeks before farrowing and during the nursing period. An unhealthy sow cannot be expected to raise healthy pigs, and the sow's condition depends largely upon the feed she receives immediately before farrowing.

For at least two weeks before farrowing the sow should receive a ration composed of

60 pounds of corn, 30 pounds of shorts, 5 pounds of linseed meal, and 5 pounds of tankage, with alfalfa or clover hay fed in a rack. During the nursing period the protein supplement should be increased. During this time the sow should be fed a mixture made up of 50 pounds of corn, 30 pounds of shorts, 10 pounds of linseed meal, and 10 pounds of tankage, with the alfalfa or clover hay.

The feed dealer who keeps the foregoing facts in mind and makes such recommendations to his farmer customers who raise hogs either as a side line or as a specialty can expect immense returns from his advice if he can convince the farmers that these methods are dependable and can be practiced with desirable results.

The dealer in most parts of the country today is in a rather undesirable position. Many feeders are not buying commercial feeds of any nature, but are depending upon [Concluded on page 342]

Here's a Big New Market for Your

Ready-Mixed Feed



DURING the past three years, the sale of NOPCO Cod Liver Oil to poultrymen through dealers has greatly increased, due to the dependability of the product backed up by vigorous national advertising. The thousands of poultrymen who purchase NOPCO have been educated to the importance of feeding cod liver oil.

Yet mixing cod liver oil at home is a tedious job at best. So we have consistently encouraged the use of ready-mixed feed carrying the NOPCO Guarantee of sufficient Vitamin D.

Let NOPCO Advertising Boost Your Brand

Here is a big new market ready for cultivation. Tell these poultrymen that they need no longer go to the trouble of mixing cod liver oil at home. Tell them that the famous NOPCO Guarantee of sufficient Vitamin D goes with every bag of ready-mixed feed you sell.


If you are not one of the five hundred manufacturers who has adopted NOPCO-X or NOPCO-XX as the most economical and dependable source of Vitamins, now is the time to make arrangements for the coming season.

Write for our plan today. You cannot afford to handicap your brand, when your competitors are offering feed carrying the well-known and popular NOPCO Guarantee of Vitamin D sufficiency.



NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: HARRISON, N. J., BOSTON, MASS., CHICAGO, ILL., ST. JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND
AND FACTORY

NOPCO




**You'll Make Good Profits
Selling
Miller's A-1 Dog Foods**

Dealers handling the popular Miller's A-1 line are finding business better than ever this year. The reasons—a sound advertising and merchandising program including space in all the leading dog and outdoor publications, direct mail to dog tax payers, radio programs, and window displays that arouse the interest of dog owners.

Once an owner has tried samples of Miller's on his dog he becomes a real booster. In addition to having appetite appeal for all ages and all breeds, Miller's also builds husky, healthy dogs—and the owners become regular customers.

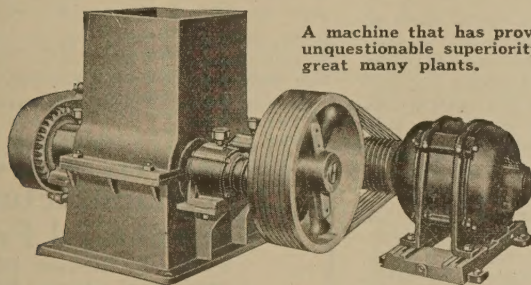
A surprisingly small investment will give you a representative stock. Write today for complete information about this profitable line.

BATTLE CREEK DOG FOOD CO.
964 State Street, Battle Creek, Michigan



*You Need Look No Further for a Sturdy,
Dependable and Efficient Corn Crusher*

**HERE IS THE UNIQUE
SAW TOOTH CRUSHER**



A machine that has proven its unquestionable superiority in a great many plants.

This is the one crusher that has the ability to crush ear corn with the husks adhering to the corn. It plows right through the ears, day in and day out, giving unusual capacity, and consuming a surprisingly small amount of power.

This crusher often takes the place of a sheller as it removes the kernels in the crushing process so that when the crushed corn is passed over a scalper, the husks and cobs are removed from the shelled corn.

Write for Bulletin No. 36, TODAY

ROBINSON MFG. CO.

42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.
CHICAGO OFFICE - 222 W. ADAMS ST.



**Tack Up this Chart
in your store**

*It's chock-full of rations you can
recommend to farmers, or use
for batch-mixing*

JUST before the big feeding season opens is the time to bring into full play those reserve means of giving sales a flying start.

You can increase sales by explaining modern methods of feeding to farmers. Show them the proper balanced rations to meet their needs. The Linseed Meal Chart of Balanced Rations, which will be sent free, gives you the right mixtures.

By recommending these mixtures to farmers you will not only promote the sale of Linseed Meal but of other feeds as well. Because other ingredients are needed to complete the mixtures.

This chart also gives formulas for feeding ready-mixed feeds. Be sure the ready-mixed feeds you sell contain Linseed Meal. Farmers look for it. Show them it's on the label.

Or you can use the chart as a dependable guide for batch-mixing. The formulas are approved by well-known feeding authorities.

The Linseed Meal Book, "Practical Feeding for Profit" contains information that you will find valuable in your business. Write today for free ration chart and book.

Linseed Meal Educational Committee

Dept. 89, Fine Arts Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.



**Linseed
MEAL**

The Universal Protein Supplement

Balanced Rations for Hogs

[Continued from page 340]

their home grains to develop their hogs to the proper weights and finish. The hog raisers, however, who have used protein concentrates and self feeders seldom go back to the old methods of feeding.

The dealer should be one of the leaders in urging the farmers to use improved modern methods in feeding, both for his own benefit and for the benefit of the feeder. He should keep in close touch with any developments in the feeding industry, and pass on any advice that may prove an advantage to the feeder. He should keep on the walls of his store charts which may prove a guide to the farmer in solving his feeding problems.

Many hog raisers who are now feeding unbalanced rations on the ground or in the trough could be induced with a little urging from the dealer to change to the self feeder and properly balanced rations, thereby increasing sales for the dealer, improving the feeder's hogs, and benefitting the meat industry as a whole.

Dried Buttermilk or Dried Skim Milk

[Continued from page 336]

Nothing has been found as a substitute for pure wholesome sweet milk—it is the most nearly perfect food—it contains all the essential ingredients—in just the right proportions—so necessary to the proper growth and development of the human body, as well as animals and poultry. Dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk contain all the ingredients of pure wholesome milk—nothing has been added—and only the butterfat taken away—it is just as "Mother Nature" intended it to be.

Exhaustive tests conducted by recognized authorities of this country have proven conclusively that dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk are equal in quality for producing growth and development in animals and poultry.

Prof. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins University, in endorsing the idea of developing acidity in the systems of animals, rather than to feed products high in lactic acid, said:

"Relative to the subject of your inquiry, I should say that it is much more worth while to feed a diet which will promote the growth of lactic acid organism in the alimentary tract rather than include a high content of lactic acid in the food itself. The lactic acid is likely to be absorbed in the upper portion of the digestive tract and so fail to reach the ceca where the parasites normally swarm, which cause damage to the health of the poultry."

For the welfare and protection of the manufacturer of quality feeds we strongly urge the registration of both dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk in all feeds requiring milk products. This will assure an adequate dried milk supply at reasonable prices.

The results are the same whether you use one pound of dried buttermilk and ninety-nine pounds of dried skimmed milk, or one pound of dried skimmed milk and ninety-nine pounds of dried buttermilk.

Help balance the market by using the power from both ends of the churn—use both dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk.

The Z. D. Viant Co., of South Bend, Ind., opened its new feed store in that city on Aug. 30, with a public reception at which about 1,000 persons were present. With the present addition, the company which was started 4 years ago, has a building that is 274 feet long and at which 6 cars may be unloaded at the same time.

Feed Manufacturers Protest Rate Decision

[Continued from page 338]

and if the case was reopened it would be 18 months or 2 years before a new order could be made.

It was stated by Mr. Lytle that if any attempt was made to change the unit rule part of the decision, the railroads would enter no agreement and the I. C. C. would not modify its original order.

It was felt by some that the matter of determining just what should be asked for should be left to a vote of the industry while others felt that the com'ite and the general counsel could work that out, suggestions and information as to needs, however, from any one, being given careful consideration. Warnings were sounded, that too much must not be demanded, or nothing would be obtained.

Finances

W. E. SUITS spoke briefly on the question of financing the project and said that it had been estimated that it might cost as much as \$30,000. It was suggested that the time to "start the ball rolling" was at the meeting, but that was frowned upon as putting some of those present, and who were not authorized to make pledges, into an embarrassing position.

After some further discussion a special com'ite was authorized; this com'ite to be headed by Mr. McMillen, and to consist of the executive com'ite of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n and representatives from each of the other associations. The plan is to have this com'ite apportion the expense to the entire affected industry, including such allied organizations and industries as would be hurt and would therefore want to share the expense.

It was pointed out, however, that some manufacturers were members of no association, and Mr. McMillen said that while an effort to reach all of these, would be made, some might inadvertently be missed, and that contributions sent to him, from any source, would be most welcome, and duly acknowledged. He also said that heavy expense had already been incurred and that money was now needed. Careful record is to be made of receipts and expenditures and if there is an unexpended balance, when the work is finished, it will be prorated back to the contributors.

After some further discussion of plans, during which general counsel Ballard stated that copies of the brief for reopening would be submitted to those who would sign it, the general meeting adjourned and the special com'ites met to organize and begin planning their work.

In addition to the Am. Feed Mfr's Ass'n, representatives were present from the Southern Mixed Feed Mfr's Ass'n, the New England Feed Mfr's Ass'n, the Iowa Feed Mfr's Ass'n, the Mid-West Feed Mfr's Ass'n, the Northwest Feed Mfr's Ass'n and the Pacific Millers' Assn.

The drouth is said to have so reduced egg production that the surplus, predicted by the U. S. D. A., has failed to materialize.

The hen that takes two bites while her sister is taking one is sure to be worth twice as much from an egg laying standpoint.

Calgary, Alta.—After spending more than \$8,500,000 in construction of an elevator system consisting of 440 country elevators, and a terminal elevator at Vancouver, the Alberta Pool has officially reported to its delegates that the system, instead of being a source of excess earnings that might be returned to pool members, is likely in future to be a source of expense.

Protein Combinations Desirable

Experiments conducted at the Kansas agricultural experiment station bear out the rule that a combination of proteins from several sources is more efficient than protein from a single source, no matter how efficient the single source may be. The experiments showed also that the physiological fuel value of the protein concentrate used has an important bearing on its fattening value in the ration. In determining physiological fuel value of any feed, the sum of the crude protein and nitrogen free extract is added to a sum equal to 2.25 times the amount of fat present. Fiber content is usually disregarded in making this determination. A combination of equal parts corn gluten meal, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal fed with shelled corn, corn silage and alfalfa hay to 390-pound calves produced the heaviest and cheapest gains in the recent experiment.

In addition to a direct comparison of cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal and corn gluten meal, combinations of these different supplements were compared when fed with the same basal ration. The different protein mixtures were fed at the rate of one pound per head daily. A combination of equal parts by weights of cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal produced 2.43 pounds gain per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.55 per hundred gain; cottonseed meal and corn gluten meal produced 2.4 pounds gain per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.56 per hundred gain. Linseed oil meal, mixed equal parts by weight with corn gluten meal, produced 2.58 pounds gain per head daily at a feed cost of \$8.16 per hundred gain.

When corn gluten meal, cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal were mixed equal parts by weight, the calves made an average daily gain of 2.69 pounds and at a feed cost of only \$8.09 per hundred. The test would seem to indicate the superior value of the mixture of three standard protein concentrates. A similar test will be made next winter.

Bluefields, Nicaragua.—The Moravian Mission is modernizing its plants to handle rice directly from the field, putting it in milling condition by using a Randolph Drier which is operated by an indirect furnace which uses the rice hulls as fuel, consequently, it costs practically nothing for the operation of this plant with the exception of course of the power required for operating the fan. This increases the milling production about 17 per cent.

The Manufacture of Commercial Feeds

by W. H. Strowd, Ph.D.

Formerly Chief Chemist, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture

The first chapter is devoted to the composition of feeds. Then the author goes on to discuss, authoritatively, balanced rations and feeding standards.

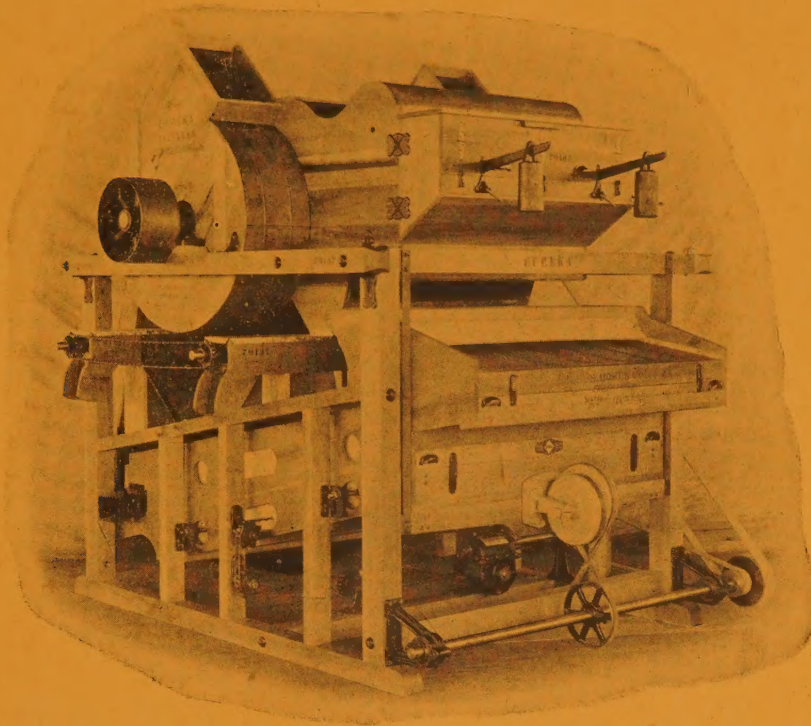
The ensuing chapters take up the various products of cereals and other ingredients used in feed manufacture. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley and rice products are enumerated and discussed in turn, followed by flaxseed, cottonseed, sugar beet, cane, meat, fish and dairy products.

After grounding the reader in these essentials, the author proceeds with the preparation of dairy, calf, hog, poultry, horse and cattle feeds, with appropriate formulas for each. Price at Chicago, \$3.00. Weight, 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



"Eureka"—"Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



"Eureka" Standardized Separator equipped with patented "Eureka-Buhler" Drive

Everyone Admires

The "Eureka-Buhler" Drive

S. Howes, Inc.,
Silver Creek, N. Y.
Gentlemen:

Atchison, Kansas.
May 3, 1930.

The No. 11 Buhler drive which we have installed on our No. 9 separator, is doing wonderful work. There is absolutely no comparison between the two methods of operation. The old eccentric shake with its complications and wrecking action is obsolete and must stand aside for progress.

If we were purchasing a new separator, the Buhler drive would be our only consideration.

Yours very respectfully,
THE BLAIR MILLING CO.
By: A. W. Shelley, Superintendent.

Try one of these drives on any old machine. The effect will amaze you.

Write for new catalog GD125.



S. HOWES CO., Inc.

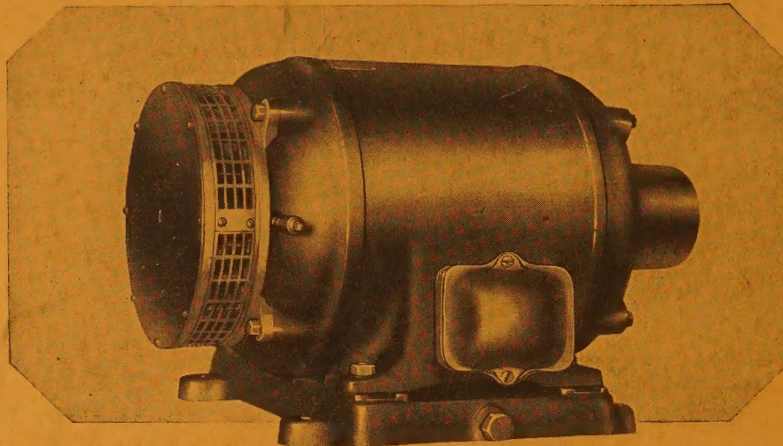
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO. SILVER CREEK, N.Y.



"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

THEY KEEP A - RUNNING

20 Horse Power
Century Type SCN
Totally Enclosed
Fan Cooled Squirrel
Cage Induction
3 Phase 60 Cycle
Motor.



HIGH SPEED OPERATION

Century Type SCN Totally-Enclosed Fan-Cooled Squirrel Cage Induction 3 and 2 Phase Motors are ideally suited for direct connection to hammer mills, attrition mills and other high speed machinery.

In 30 horse power and smaller sizes, these motors can be thrown directly across the line, since their starting current is within N. E. L. A. recommendations hence only the least expensive starting equipment is required. They take full advantage of line current because no current is dissipated in starting equipment. Their liberal proportions and well-balanced design assures smooth, continuous operation.

Century Type SCN Squirrel Cage Induction 3 and 2 Phase Motors are furnished with either ball or sleeve bearings . . . Also in Totally-Enclosed and Totally-Enclosed Fan-Cooled Types.

Century Polyphase Motors are built in standard sizes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 250 horse power.

CENTURY ELECTRIC COMPANY

1806 PINE STREET • ST. LOUIS, MO.

40 U. S. and Canadian Stock Points and More Than 75 Outside Thereof

SINGLE PHASE,
THREE PHASE,
AND DIRECT
CURRENT MOTORS

Century
MOTORS

MOTOR GENERA-
TOR SETS, ROTARY
CONVERTORS, FANS
AND VENTILATORS

FOR MORE THAN 26 YEARS AT ST. LOUIS